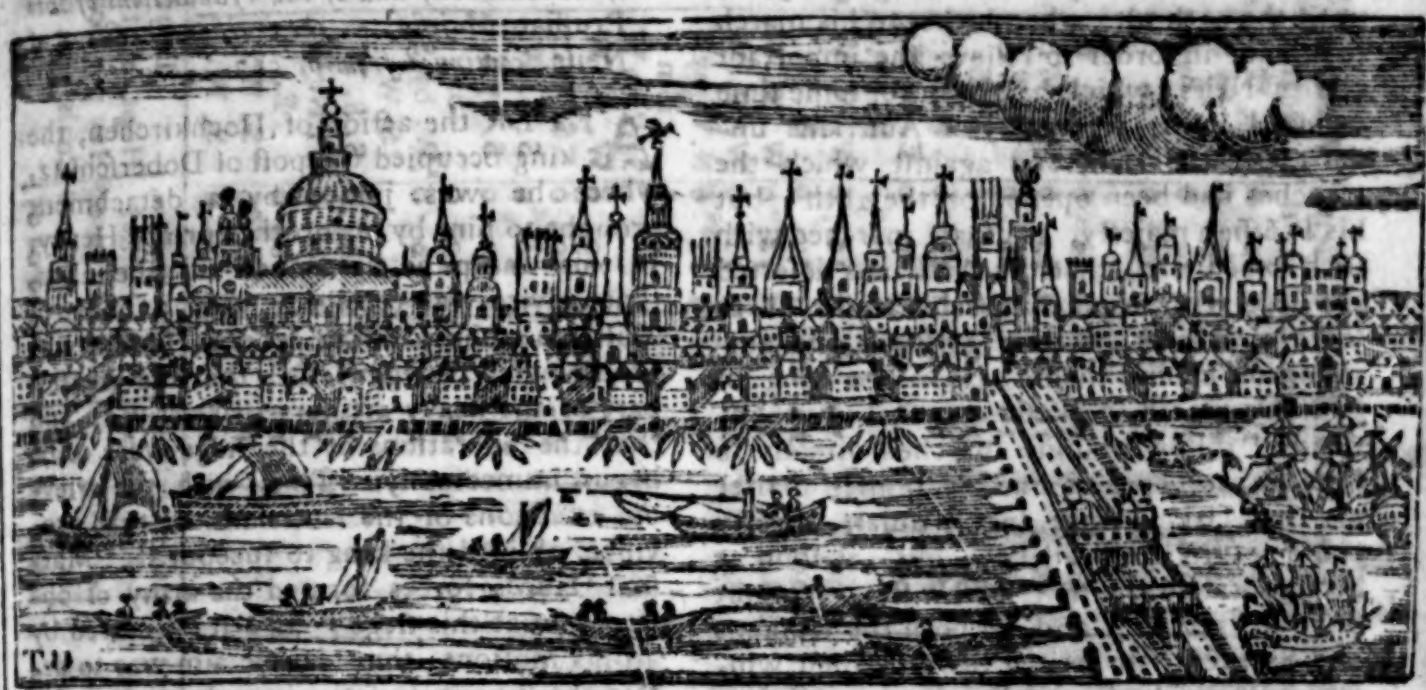
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1758.

With TWO accurate and elegant QUARTO MAPS, one of the ISLAND of MARTINICO, and the other of HISPANIOLA, finely engraved, by KITCHEN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in DECEMBER, &c.

Day	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	S. Sea An. old 1st S	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An New 2d S	Red. 3 ½ B. Ann.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29	116 ½	135 ½	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ⅞	90 ¼	90 ¼	89 ¼	96 ⅞	90	1l. 0s	1 12 6	S. W.	froft. mifl.
30	117	136	100 ½	90 ½		91 ½		89 ⅞	90 ¼	90 ¼	88 ½	96 ½	90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	W. by S.	milling
1	117 ¼	136 ¼	100 ½	90 ⅛		91 ¼		89 ⅞	91	91 ⅛	88 ⅞	96 ⅞	90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 12 6	N. E. by E.	fine
2	117 ½	137	100 ½	90 ⅛		91 ¼		89 ⅞	90 ¼		88 ⅞		90 ⅛	1l. 1s	1 12 6	E.	fine
3	Sunday															E.	fair
4	117 ⅛	137	100 ½	90 ⅜		91 ⅜		89 ⅞	90 ¼	91	88 ⅞	97	90 ⅛	1l. 1s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	fair
5	117	137	100 ½	90 ⅜		91 ¼		89 ⅞	90 ¼	90 ⅞	88 ¼	96 ¾	90 ⅛	1l. 1s	1 12 6	N. W.	rain
6	116 ¾	136 ½	100 ½	90 ⅜		91 ¼		89 ⅞	90 ⅜	90 ¼	88 ⅞	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 0s	1 12 6	N. E.	rain
7	116 ¾	137	100 ½	90 ⅜		91 ¼		89	90 ½	90 ¼	88 ¼	96 ⅜	90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	N. E.	rain
8	116 ¾	137	100 ½	90 ⅜		91 ¼		89 ¼	89 ⅞	90 ⅛	88 ⅜	90 ⅞	90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 12 6	N. E.	fine
9	119 ½	136 ¾	100 ⅜	90 ½		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ⅜				90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 10 0	E. by N.	fine
10	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
11	116 ¾	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	89 ½	90 ⅛	88 ¼	96 ¼	90 ⅛	1l. 2s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	rain, windy
12	116 ¾	136	100 ¼	90 ¼		91		89 ¼	89 ⅞	19 ⅞	88	96 ¼	90 ⅛	1l. 2s	1 10 0	S. W.	milling
13	116 ¾	136 ½	100 ¼	90 ¼		90 ½		89 ¼	89 ¼	89 ⅞	88 ⅞	96 ¼	89 ⅞	1l. 1s	1 18 0	W. N. W.	cloudy
14	116 ¾	136	100 ¼	90		91 ½		89 ⅜	89 ⅞	89 ⅞	88 ¼	96 ⅜	89 ⅞	1l. 1s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	cloudy
15	116 ¾	136	100 ¼	90		90 ½		89 ½		90	88 ¼	96 ½		1l. 0s	1 12 6	N. W. by N.	fair
16	116 ¾	136	100	90		90		89 ½		89 ⅞		96 ½		1l. 0s	1 12 6	calm	fine
17	Sunday															S. W. by W	froft
18	117		100	90		90		89 ¼		90 ¼	88 ⅛			1l. 0s	1 10 0	W. S. W.	fine
19	117		100	90		90		89 ¼		90 ¼	88 ¼			1l. 0s	1 10 0	S. W.	rain
20	116 ¾		100	90		91		89 ¼		90 ¼	88 ¼			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. S. W.	cloudy
21	116 ⅞		100	90				90			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. by E.	cloudy
22	116		100	90				90			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S.	fair
23	117			90				90			89 ⅛			1l. 2s	1 10 0	W. by S.	fair
24	Sunday															S. W.	fair
25	117			90				90			89			1l. 2s	1 10 0	S. S. W.	fair
26	117			90				90			89			1l. 2s	1 10 0	W. N. W.	cloudy
27	117			90				90			89			1l. 2s	1 10 0	E.	cloudy
28	117			90				90			88 ⅞			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. W.	cold
29	117			90				90			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. W.	cold

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 21s. to 29s. od	7l. 10s load	7l. 10s load	8l. 0s load	8l. 0s load	12l. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	34s to 46 qu	4s 5d bushel	3s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 13s to 17s. od.	16s to 18 qr	14s to 22 qr	27s to 30 qr	15s to 21 qr	19s to 23 qr	21s to 32	21s to 25	2s 3d	2s 3d to 0s od	Hay per Load 54s.
[illegible] 16s 6d.	14s to 15 od	15s to 19	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	16s to 20	2s 8d to 0s	1s 10d to 0s d	Coals 39s. per Chald.
			16s to 40s	24s to 32 od	24s to 34	34s to 40	32s to 42	4s to 4s 2d	2s 8d to 0s od	

Dec. [illegible] 18l. 18s.—22. 42l. 0s.

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For DECEMBER, 1758.

Extracts from an ESSAY *on* BREWING.

We have had lately Published, An Essay on Brewing, with a view of establishing the Principles of the Art, *by Mr.* Combrune, *who treats his Subject in a more philosophical Manner, than any former Writer we have seen has done, as will appear from the following Sections.*

Sect. I. *Of* FIRE.

THOUGH fire is the chief cause and principle of almost every change in bodies; and though the untaught in chemistry imagine, that they thoroughly understand its nature, yet certain it is, that there is nothing more incomprehensible, or that eludes our nicest research so much. The senses are very inadequate judges of it; the eye may be deceived, and suppose no fire in a bar of iron, because it does not appear red, though, at the same time, it may contain enough to generate pain: The touch is no positive proof, for a body colder than ourselves, though, perhaps, containing numberless particles of heat, will feel cold.

The great and fundamental difference among philosophers, in respect to the nature of fire, is, whether it be originally such, formed by the Creator himself at the beginning of things; or whether it be mechanically producible in bodies by inducing some alteration in the particles thereof. It is certain, that heat may be generated in any body by attrition; but whether it existed there before, or was caused immediately by the motion, is a matter of no great import in this Essay; for the effects, with which alone we are concerned, are still the same.

Fire expands all bodies, both solid and fluid. If an iron-rod, just capable of passing through a ring of the same metal, be heated red-hot, it will be increased in length, and so much swelled as not to be able to pass through the ring, as before: If a fluid is put into a bellied glass, with a long slender neck, and properly marked, the fluid, by being heated, will manifestly rise to a considerable height.

The expansion of fluids, by heat, is different, in different fluids; and may, in general, be said to be in proportion to their density. Pure rain-water, gradually heated, is expanded $\frac{1}{84}$ of its bulk, so that 85 gallons of boiling water will, when cold, measure no more than 84; and 85 gallons of boiling wort will not yield so much, because the expansion is greater than that of water, in proportion as the wort is a denser liquor than water: Hence we see the reason why a copper, containing a given number of barrels of boiling wort, will not produce the same number of barrels of beer when cold.

Bodies are weakened or loosened in their texture by fire: That the action of fire promotes the dissolution of bodies, is evident, for even the hardest, by an increased degree of it, will liquify and run; and vegetables are resolved and separated by it into their constituent parts when dried. It must be owned, vegetables become rigid or stiff; but this is not owing to the fire, considered as lodged in the solid parts, but to its evaporating the aqueous ones; in which sense alone fire can be said to strengthen some bodies that were before weak.

That the texture of bodies should be loosened by fire, is a necessary consequence of expansion; for a body cannot be expanded but by its particles receding farther from one another; and if the particles be not able to regain the situation they had when cold, the body will remain looser in its texture, than before it suffered the action of fire: And this is the case of barley when malted.

Fire may be conveyed through most bodies, as air, water, ashes, sand, &c.

The effect seems to be different, according to the different conveyances. A difference appears between boiling and roasting, yet they answer the same purpose, that of preserving the subject; and this, in proportion to the degree of heat it hath suffered. Malts, the more they are dried, the longer are they capable of maintaining themselves in a sound state, and the liquor brewed with them will, in proportion to such drineſs, keep the longer sound. Water applied to malt to make an extract, provided it does not exceed a certain degree of heat, the hotter it is, the more durable and sounder will the extract be.

The last consideration of fire or heat that relates to brewing, is, the knowledge of its different degrees, and how to regulate them: Till of late, chemists, and all others, were much to seek in this respect; they distinguished more or less fire in a very vague and indeterminate manner; as the first, second, third, and fourth degree of heat, meaning no precise heat, or heat measured by any standard; but by the invention of the thermometer, we are enabled to regulate our fires with the utmost precision. Thermometers are formed on different scales; and, therefore, when any degree of heat is mentioned, in order to avoid confusion, the scale made use of should be mentioned. I have constantly used Fahrenheit's, as it is the most perfect, and the most generally received. According to this instrument, 32 degrees is the freezing point, or where water first begins to harden into ice; from 32 degrees to 60, may be said to be different degrees of vegetation, according to the different plants that receive such heats; the 40th degree is marked by Boerhaave, as the first fermentable heat, and the 80th as the last; 47 degrees I have found to be the medium heat of London throughout the year in the shade; 98 degrees is said to be that of our bodies when in health, as from 105 to 112 are its degrees when in a fever; at 175 degrees the purest and highest rectified spirits of wine boil, and at this degree I have found well grown malt to charr; at 212 degrees water boils; at 600 degrees, quicksilver and oil of vitriol. Iron, gold, silver, and all other metals in fusion exceed this heat; greater still than any of these is the heat in the focus of the burning lens or concaves made by Vilette, and Tschirnhausen's; these are said to volatilize metal, and vitrify bricks. Thus far experiments have reached; but how much more, or how much less, the power of this element is, will probably be for ever unknown.

[*The rest in our* Appendix.]

From the CRAFTSMAN.

IT is a general complaint made by my fair countrywomen, that the gentlemen, regardless of that respect and attention which are at all times due to their charms, shew a great averseness to their company. I fear this charge cannot be controverted, and am sorry to see the truth manifested in the constrained deportment, inelegant address, and uncouth attempts at politeness, that almost universally characterize the youth of this island.

Certain it is, that a frequent, liberal intercourse with that more refined part of our species, which is happily described by the appellation of the *Beau Sex*, so powerfully influences, not only our manner and behaviour, but our way of thinking, that from thence we acquire a certain delicacy of sentiment, which extends itself even to the most minute circumstances of life, and from hence it is, that our neighbours, the French, have established throughout Europe that character of politeness, which we do not chuse to be at the trouble of emulating, as we find it much more easy to ridicule and laugh at it. My lord *Anglois*, while the profusion, with which he dispersed his guineas, created astonishment in the mechanicks of Paris, conscious of a deficiency in that ease and elegant freedom, which he observed in every man of education he met, shun'd all good company; and after reluctantly spending three months between the *Hotel* and the several places of publick diversion, returned to his native soil, strongly impressed with the most contemptuous idea of the French, whom, though he had but literally seen, he takes the liberty to describe as a superficial, volatile nation, for no other reason, perhaps, than that they are perfectly skilled in the most entertaining, I had almost said useful art, that invention can suggest, which is to trifle agreeably.

A Frenchman has no more idea of a party of pleasure, without ladies, than an Englishman can entertain the least conception of enjoying himself until they retreat. From these opposite dispositions it arises, that the first introduces himself with a becoming unconcern into company, and is master of that *bienseance*, which distinguishes the gentleman, and performs all offices of life, without the least embarrassment: Whereas nothing is more

commo

common among us, than to find gentlemen of family and fortune, who know nothing of the fair sex, but what they have collected from the most abandoned part of it, and can scarce reckon a virtuous family, within the scope of their whole acquaintance. It is not unpleasant to observe one of this class, when chance or necessity has brought him into a room with ladies of reputation. An aukward restraint hangs about him, and he is almost afraid to speak, least he should inadvertently bolt out something, which, tho' extremely suitable to the dialect of Covent-Garden, would be grossly offensive to those females, who had not received their rudiments of education in that seminary. The gloom that hangs over an English company, while the ladies remain, and the reciprocal restraint that each sex seems to be upon the other, has been frequently a subject of ludicrous observations to foreigners; and indeed, the fair ones themselves, *tho' natives, and to the manner born*, frequently express astonishment, what mysteries the men can have to celebrate, so opposite to those of the *Bona Dea*, that no female must be present at the ceremony. I am not at liberty to divulge this important secret, but will, for the satisfaction of the ladies, assure them, that they are not of a nature vastly beyond their apprehension; nay, on the contrary, may be easily understood, even by a Miss in hanging-sleeves, provided she has had the happiness of a boarding-school education.

At the same time that I condemn my countrymen for separating themselves from those who have the art of refining every joy this world affords, I am sorry to be obliged to observe, that the ladies themselves do, in some measure, contribute to this great evil. The scandalous practice, so prevalent at present, of giving up their whole thoughts as well as time, to cards, has made the company of women, pardon the expression, extremely insipid to those, who would willingly consider them as rational creatures, and do not depend upon superior skill in the game of whist for a subsistence. Is it to be imagined, that a man, whose mind is the least raised above the vulgar, will devote that time, which he may employ in conversing agreeably either with the dead or the living, to those assemblies, where no ideas enter beyond the respective excellencies of *Garrick* and *Woodward*, and the several possible cases, so profoundly calculated by the incomparable Mr. *Hoyle?* Yet from frequenting these places, I know many intimate friends, who have acquired the odious character of women haters, though at the same time, they entertain the highest esteem for that amiable sex, and sincerely regret that the tyrant fashion has put it out of their power to enjoy more of their company, than a bare view of their persons, agitated by the various and uncertain revolutions of fortune's wheel.

Besides what I have already mentioned, another obstacle, extremely pernicious to society, proceeds from the excessive officiousness of the female world in cutting out matches. Mr. *Pope* has observed, that *every woman is at heart a rake*, and I believe it is not less true, though I fear the assertion will be much more offensive to the virgins of *Great Britain*, that *every woman is a fortune-hunter*. This character is deservedly infamous in the male part of the creation, and we detest the man, *though of an exceeding good family in* Ireland, who, aided by the friendship and confidence of his taylor, makes a pompous display of the breadth of his shoulders, and the firmness of his calves: But conceive no indignation against the lovely nymph, who *undresses* herself, in the same view, with the most seducing art, and generously, much too generously, for her own interest! exhibits every charm the happy man will be possessed of, who takes her to his bosom. The idea of entrapping somebody, mixes so intimately with the general cast of thoughts in women, that they can never divest themselves of it, and if a gentleman pays that compliment to their beauty, which female pride would never pardon, if he had omitted, they immediately flatter themselves, that he must have a design of marriage. This notion once conceived, a convocation of aunts, old maids, discreet friends, prudent neighbours, &c. is assembled, when every circumstance must be discussed.——Miss intimates——"He is very particular to me ——what can he mean?——He looked at me all the time he was here——Sure he'll propose soon——Then did you mark, aunt *Betty*, when we talked of marriage, what he said?——He certainly means to have me."——The result of this consultation is, that Miss must carry it with a proper reserve, in order to compel the imaginary lover to declare himself, who, if he be a man of experience in the subtleties of women, instantly sees through the slimsy artifice, and discontinues his visits. I submit to the candour of every female reader, whether I have here drawn an ideal picture.—Can these angelick beings reasonably expect then, that a man will

will chuſe to viſit them, under the diſagreeable alternative of behaving continually with a ceremonious diſtance, or running the riſk of being driven to the neceſſity of an awkward explanation?—No; while narrow ſentiments of this kind prevail, it will be impoſſible to introduce a truly ſocial converſe between the ſexes, which muſt be effected, on the part of the ladies, by an undeſigning, decent freedom, the inſeparable companion of real virtue.——Let them aſſert their own dignity, and manifeſt their conſciouſneſs, that they were not created merely to be inſtrumental in the continuation of the ſpecies, but are endowed with intellectual faculties, that qualify them for the ſweet joys of ſociety. Let them, at length, ſo far undeceive themſelves, as to think that a man may like their company, admire their virtues, nay, even their perſonal charms, and cheriſh the warmeſt friendſhip for them, without any intention of addreſſing them on the ſcore of love; let them but offer this violence to the natural vanity of their ſex, and I will undertake to promiſe, that they will not long have reaſon to complain of being neglected.—— Men of ſenſe will then ſeek their company, and what I hope will make ſome impreſſion on a female mind, will then think of them as partners for life.

The Author of a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, The Caſe of the Dutch Ships conſidered, *has, in his Appendix, given us the following authentick Piece,* viz.

Memoire Inſtructive, *or the Ordonnance and Regulations delivered by the Court of* France *to the States General of the United Provinces, publiſhed by Authority in the* Utrecht Gazette, July 8, 1756.

PREAMBLE,

"EVERY power at war is naturally attentive to prevent its enemies from carrying on a free trade, under the protection of neutral colours. It may happen, for example, that notwithſtanding a ſhip carries neutral colours, that the ſhip itſelf, and the goods on board her, may really and truly be the property of the enemy, which is, what is termed, a *navire masqué* (or a ſhip diſguiſed.) In ſuch a caſe, if the enemy's property is diſcovered, the ſhip would be deemed a good prize.

As during a war every power is *juſtified* in ſuſpecting that diſguiſe and artifices will be made uſe of, the privateers are diligent in ſtopping neutral ſhips, to *examine* by the papers and documents, which they are obliged to have on board, if they are really neutrals, or if the ſhips or cargoes belong to the enemy."

"The ordonnance of the marine and regulations of France have exacted certain conditions and certain forms, which, when obſerved * *by a neutral ſhip*, that ſhip is conſidered as truly neutral; but if, on the contrary, it is found that there is a failure in any of thoſe forms and conditions, the ſhips are to be preſumed to be diſguiſed, that is, to belong to the enemy, and are to be deemed lawful prizes.

It muſt alſo be here obſerved, that the regulations eſtabliſhed by France during the war, are not particular to her only, but that other nations have eſtabliſhed nearly the ſame.

As the Hollanders are neutral in the preſent war, it is their *intereſt* to conform to the regulations of France, to prevent their ſhips being declared good prizes.

1. Among the number and quality of the papers which they are to have on board their ſhips, muſt be the charter-party, bills of loading and invoices: Where theſe documents are not found, the ſhips will be deemed good prizes.

2. It will not be ſufficient that the ſhips have the bills of loading on board, but they muſt alſo be found ſigned by the captain; if they are not ſo ſigned, they will be conſidered as null, and the ſhips and merchandizes will be adjudged as good prizes; becauſe from ſuch defect they will be preſumed to belong to the enemy.

N. B. It was always cuſtomary to make double and triplicate bills of loading, and till now they thought that in Holland it was not neceſſary, that thoſe which the captain carries ſhould be ſigned by him, and that he had them to ſerve only as memorandums, to aſcertain the merchants to whom he was to deliver the goods, and to enable him to demand his freight, and in the laſt war were ſuch things commonly practiſed; which however has been the occaſion of the confiſcation of many ſhips.

3. If a Dutch ſhip ſhall be met with by a French privateer, the captain is to take care not to throw, nor cauſe to be thrown *any of his papers* into the ſea; if it ſhould be proved that *any kind* of papers were thrown overboard, the ſhip and cargo ſhall be declared a good prize.

4. The Dutch are further to obſerve that the ſupercargo, clerk, or mate officer, is not to be a native of any country at enmity with France; and that more than a third of the ſhip's crew the ſubjects of the enemy. If theſe particulars ſhould not be obſerved, the

* *It appears by this, that the* French *admiralty condemns or acquits all other neutrals upon theſe principles, as well as* Dutch *ſhips, and that it conſiders theſe principles as the of nations.*

shall be declared a good prize, and presumed to belong to the enemy.

5. Among the papers on board Dutch ships, must be the equipage or muster-roll, authenticated by the publick officers of the place from whence they came: When this authenticity is wanting, the ships will be declared good prizes.

6. The Dutch merchants are likewise to observe, not to export by their ships any contraband goods, such as fire-arms, swords, cutlasses, and other things useful and necessary for the purpose of war, under pain of confiscation.

7. If the Dutch ships carry any goods or merchandise, of the growth or manufacture of the enemies of France, they shall be esteemed good prizes; but the ships shall be discharged.

N. B. The regulation made in the last war, permitted the Dutch to trade with the enemy, in conformity to the treaty of commerce made with the states in 1739. But as the king revoked that treaty at the conclusion of the war, the goods of the growth or manufacture of England, or belonging to the English, which shall hereafter be found on board a Dutch ship, shall be declared good prize, unless the 14th article of that treaty should hereafter be renewed.

8. The licence or passport, which may be granted in Holland to a Dutch ship, shall be of use only for that voyage for which it was given; that is, to go from the place of its loading, to that of its destination, and from thence to return to Holland. If it should make any other *intermediate* voyages with that passport, it shall be declared a good prize.

9. When the licence or passport shall be given in Holland to a Dutch ship, it must be declared in that, or some other paper on board, that the ship was, at the time of granting it, in one of the ports of Holland: In failure of which she shall be deemed a good prize.

10. If the states of Holland should grant passports or licences to the owners or masters of ships, subjects of an enemy of France (unless such owners or masters shall have resided, and been *naturalized* in Holland, * *before* the declaration of the present war) the ships and merchandize shall be confiscated, as reputed to have belonged to the enemy, even though the ship should have been built in Holland.

11. If a ship is English built, or formerly belonged to the enemy, the Dutch captain must have on board authentick papers, and a bill of sale certified by the publick officers in Holland, to prove that such ship is Dutch property, and was such † *before* the declaration of the present war.

N. B. It is further required, that it be proved by the papers on board, that the deed of transfer of the property of the ship has been registered by the principal officer of the port in Holland, from which the ship has departed; and without these *two* proofs, the ship may be declared a good prize; of which there were several instances in the last war.

12. If, during the present war, any privateer, or ship of war, should take any ships English built, and that those ships should afterwards be sold to the Dutch, or other neutral subjects, there must always be found on board of them documents to prove the captures as well as the sale; without which, such ships will be liable to condemnation.

This account contains therefore the principal rules that Dutch ships are to observe (not but that other neutral powers are under the same restrictions regarding their ships) and the principal precautions, by which they are to avoid being declared good prizes, in case they should be taken during the course of the present war, by the French men of war or privateers."

Upon this authentick piece we shall remark, 1st. That the Dutch, at that time, made no protestation or remonstrance against it, therefore they were then of opinion, that the French had a right to do what they declared, by the 7th article, they would do, that is to say, to search all Dutch ships they met with at sea, and to make prize of all the goods such ships had on board, if such goods appeared to be of the *growth* or *manufacture* of England. 2dly. That if the French had such a right, we have now the same right, with respect to Dutch ships loaded in whole or in part with goods of the *growth* or *manufacture* of France; because the Dutch can claim no special privilege from any treaty subsisting between them and us, as they have refused to perform those treaties on their part. And, 3dly. That if the French have not done, what they then declared they would, and had a right to do, because they afterwards found it would be their interest, in this war, not to do it, this can no way oblige us not to do what we have a right, and what it is our interest to do.

* *This shews how much the* French *were aware of the readiness of the* Dutch *to grant* [illegible]*bers briefs to any that apply for them.*

† *From this article it seems, that the* [illegible]*nch do not allow the* Dutch *to purchase, in time of war, any ships of the enemy.*

An Account of the Island of MARTINICO, *with an accurate* MAP *thereof.*

THIS fine island lies in 61°. west longitude, and between 14 and 16 degrees of north latitude; being 60 miles in length, though not more than 20 or 24 miles broad in any part. It is 120 miles north-west from the British Island of Barbadoes. It is a very pleasant and commodious country, notwithstanding the inland parts are very mountainous, from whence a multitude of rivulets run into the sea. There are many safe and commodious harbours on its coasts, which are well fortified, and baffled all our attempts upon them in the late wars. The principal is Fort Royal, of which we gave an elegant Map, and a Description, in our Magazine for October, p. 528. The produce of this island are sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cacao, aloes, pimento, cocos, plantains, and other Tropical fruits. It is the chief of all the French Caribbee Islands, the seat of their governor-general, and as it is much larger, and better peopled than Barbadoes, it produces a much greater quantity of sugar.

ODE *for the New* YEAR, 1759, *by* WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq*; Poet-Laureat.

STROPHE.

YE guardian powers, to whose command,
At nature's birth th' Almighty mind
The delegated task assign'd
To watch o'er Albion's favour'd land,
What time your hosts with choral lay,
Emerging from its kindred deep,
Applausive hail'd each verdant steep,
And white rock glittering to the new-born day!
Angelick bands! where'er ye rove,
Whilst lock'd in sleep creation lies,
Whether to genial dews above
You melt the congregated skies;
Or teach the torrent streams below,
To wake the verdure of the vale,
Or guide the varying winds that blow
To speed the coming or the parting sail,
Where'er ye bend your roving flight,
Whilst now the radiant Lord of light
Winds to the north his sliding sphere,
Avert each ill each bliss improve,
And teach the minutes as they move
To bless the opening year.

ANTISTROPHE.

Already Albion's lifted spear
And rolling thunders of the main,
Which justice sacred laws maintain,
Have taught the haughty Gaul to fear.
On other earths, in other skies
Beyond old Ocean's western bound,
Tho' bleeds afresh th' eternal wound,
Again Britannia's cross triumphant flies.
To British George the king of isles,
The tribes that rove th' Acadian snows,
Redeem'd from Gallia's polish'd wiles,
Shall breathe their voluntary vows:
Where nature guards her last retreat,
And pleas'd Astrea lingers still,
While faith yet triumphs o'er deceit,
And virtue reigns from ignorance of ill.
Yet, angel powers, tho' Gallia bend,
Tho' fame, with all her wreaths, attend,
On bleeding war's tremendous sway;
The sons of leisure still complain,
And musing science sighs in vain,
For peace is still away.

EPODE.

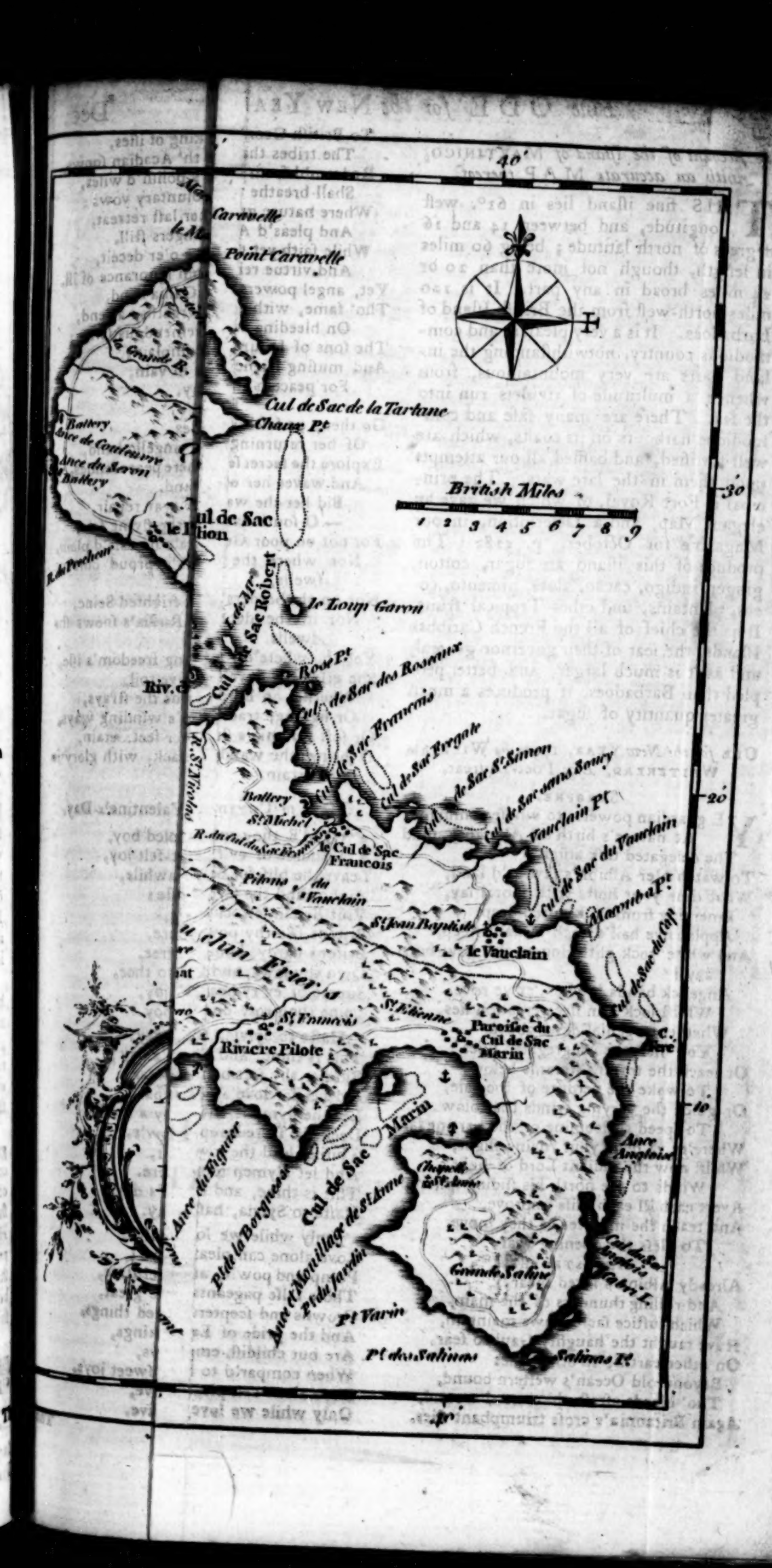
Go then, ye faithful guides,
Of her returning steps, angelic band,
Explore the secret seats where peace resides,
And waves her olive wand.
Bid her the wastes of war repair.
— O southward seek the flying fair,
For not on poor Germania's harrass'd plain,
Nor where the Vistula's proud current swells,
Nor on the borders of the frighted Seine,
Nor in the depths of Russia's snows she dwells.
Yet oh, where'er, deserting freedom's isle,
She gilds the slave's delusive toil,
Whether on Ebro's hands she strays,
Or sighing, traces Taro's winding ways,
Or soft Ausonia's shores her feet detain,
O bring the wanderer back, with glory in her train.

ODE *to* CUPID, *on* Valentine's-Day.

COME thou rosy-dimpled boy,
Source of ev'ry heart-felt joy,
Leave the blissful bow'rs awhile,
Paphos and the Cyprian Isle:
Visit Britain's rocky shore,
Britons too thy pow'r adore,
Britons hardy, bold, and free,
Own thy laws, and yield to thee.
Source of ev'ry heart-felt joy,
Come thou rosy-dimpled boy.

Haste to Sylvia, haste away,
This is thine, and Hymen's day;
Bid her thy soft bondage wear,
Bid her for love's rites prepare.
Let the nymphs with many a flow'r
Deck the sacred nuptial bow'r.
Thither lead the lovely fair,
And let Hymen too be there.
This is thine, and Hymen's day,
Haste to Sylvia, haste away.

Only while we love we live,
Love alone can pleasure give;
Pomp and pow'r, and tinsel state,
Those false pageants of the great,
Crowns and scepters, envied things,
And the pride of Eastern kings,
Are but childish empty toys,
When compar'd to love's sweet joys.
Love alone can pleasure give,
Only while we love, we live.


40'
30
20
10
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Caravelle
Point Caravelle
Cul de Sac de la Tartane
Chaux Pt
Battery
Anse de Couleuvre
Anse du Serron
Battery
le Lion
Le Loup Garou
Cul de Sac Robert
Rose Pt
Cul de Sac des Roseaux
Cul de Sac Francois
Cul de Sac Frégate
Cul de Sac St Simon
Cul de Sac sans Souci
Vauclain Pt
Battery
St Michel
le Cul de Sac Francois
Pitons du Vauclain
Cul de Sac du Vauclain
Marmiba Pt
St Jean Baptiste
le Vauclain
Cul de Sac du Cap
St Etienne
St Etienne
Paroisse du Cul de Sac Marin
Riviere Pilote
Marin
Anse du Figuier
Cul de Sac Marin
Anse Anglaise
Pt de la Bourgneuse
Anse et Mouillage de St Anne
Pt du Jardin
Pt Varin
Pt des Salines
Salines Pt
Cul de Sac Anglais
Grande Saline


An ACCURATE MAP of
the ISLAND of
MARTINICO.
By T Kitchin Geog.r
QUARTER where the Parishes
CAPS
QUARTER where the
BASSE
TERRE
QUARTER
Road are served by Dominic
The most frequented
Jesuits
Battery
Basse Pt
R. of Basse Pointe
Pet. Riv. C.
le MouroubaR
la Basse Pointe
la Grande Ance
Riv. du Lorman
St Paul
le Pond du Carpenter
le Pain de Sucre
le Pond de St Jaques
pt de Houssaye
la Grande Ance
le Marigot
St Marie
Ste Marie
Grande R.
Montagne Pelée
Ance de Couleuvre
Ance du Serent
le Precheur
R. Blanche
R. du Precheur
Fond de Canonville
Riv. du Fort St Pierre
Fort
Mouillage
Ance la Touche
Ance aux Ceuro
Le FORT
St PIERRE
N.D. de Bon Port
le Carbet
R. du Carbet
N.D. de l'Assomption
la Case Pilote
Morne aux Bœufs
Pitons du Carbet
la Trinité
LA TRINITE
Cul de la
Case des Navieres
Fond Guellier
Negro Point
House of the Intendant
FORT ROYAL
Capuchins Hospital
R. Monsieur
Platte forme
The Citadel
Carenage Pt
BAY et CUL DE
Gros Pt
Pt de Bout
Ramiers I.
Ance a l'Ane
Ance Noire
Les Ayces d'Ardet
Grande Ance d'Ardet
Petite Ance du Diamant
Pt Diamant
20'
10'
6
1° Deg.


la Caravelle
Point Caravelle
le Beau Sejour
Cul de Sac de la Tartane
Chaux Pt
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bay et Cul de Sac
Gal lion
Riv. du Galion
le Loup Garou
Cul de Sac Robert
Rose Pt
Battery
le Cul de Sac Robert
St Rose
Gros Morne
Cul de Sac des Roseaux
Cul de Sac Francois
Cul de Sac Frégate
Cul de Sac St Simon
Cul de Sac aux Souy
Vauclain Pt
Cul de Sac du Vauclain
Battery
St Michel
le Cul de Sac Francois
Pitons du Vauclain
St Jean Baptiste
le Vauclain
Marouba Pt
Cul de Sac du Cap
St Laurent
le Lamentin
Cap du Vauclain
Morne Rouge
N. D. de Grace
le Fort au Chat
Cul de Sac Royal
Paroisse
Bourg de la Riv. Salée
St Etienne
Paroisse du Cul de Sac Marin
Riviere Pilote
Cul de Sac Marin
Anse du Figuier
Cul de Sac
Anse Anglaise
Anse et Mouillage de St Anne
Pt du Jardin
Grande Anse du Diamant
Diamant I.
Pt Varin
Pt des Salines
Salines Pt
Grande Salline
Cul de Sac Anglois
Caravelle I.
Dep. W. Long. fr. London

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 559.

OF this bill the reader may see an abstract in your Magazine for July last, p. 357; but it is to be feared that several of the objections against accepting commissions in the militia, which I have before mentioned *, will still remain; for the power of the crown over the militia is, by these acts, more independent of parliament, than the power which the crown has by law over our standing army. The latter is annual, and expires at the end of the year, if not continued by a new act of parliament; but the power which the crown has, by these acts, over the militia, and even of calling them out to actual service, without consent of parliament, is to continue at least for five years, and may be made perpetual, if before the expiration of the five years the crown should resolve to govern without a parliament, and to establish articles of war by prerogative, which the crown seems still to have a power to do, in case of an invasion, or imminent danger thereof, and of this danger, or the continuance of it, the crown seems to be the sole judge. Thus gentlemen who once accept of commissions in the militia, may be intangled, contrary to their inclinations, and made to continue in the military service for life; because after being once called out to actual service, they are, by the act, to continue subject to the articles of war, until the crown shall please to allow the militia to return to their respective parishes. And thus a gentleman may find himself engaged, under the pain of being shot as a mutineer or deserter, to appear in arms and fight for the support of a minister who advises the crown to govern without a parliament, and perhaps against those of his friends and neighbours who have bravely taken arms for recovering the liberties of their country.

This danger may still prevent some gentlemen's accepting of commissions in the militia, and it may be easily guarded against by a few amendments to the act; but in this new act, there are many other amendments made which are extremely proper; particularly that of impowering captains of the militia, in case of being called out to actual service, to incorporate volunteers into their respective companies, the want of which power was a defect in the former act, as I had observed in my remarks upon that act †; and I must think, that the power is still too much confined, and not lodged where it ought to be; for in case an enemy should make a descent upon any part of our coast, I am persuaded, that such a number of volunteers would offer themselves, as would increase the few companies of militia that can be in the neighbourhood, to a number too large for a company, therefore a power ought to be lodged in the lord lieutenants, or in their absence, the deputy lieutenants, to form the volunteers into regiments, or independent companies, and to appoint proper officers to each, in which case, I can see no reason for their being provided with any cloaths, arms, or accoutrements, but such as they can immediately provide themselves with; and much less can I see a reason for their engaging to serve during the time of the militia's continuing in actual service: The requiring of such an engagement will be a bar to most men's offering themselves as volunteers, and may expose some of our rich towns upon the coast to be plundered by the sudden descent of a small number of hostile troops; whereas, if they were to continue free to leave the service, and return home, as soon as they had drove the enemy from their own coast, every man in the neighbourhood, able to carry arms, would probably enter himself as a volunteer in some of the regiments or companies to be formed by the lord lieutenant upon such a sudden emergency.

Therefore, I hope to see a new act passed the next session for explaining, amending, and enforcing the two former acts; for if we are resolved to continue a free people, it certainly behoves us to propagate a military spirit and discipline among our people in general. A cowardly, unarmed, and undisciplined people must be slaves, either to some foreign neighbour, or to an army of Janizaries, and a corrupt and oppressive Divan among themselves; and to prevent this no act of parliament will do, unless our nobility and landed gentlemen begin the reformation among themselves, and endeavour to propagate the same spirit among the vulgar within their estates, by distributing their favours chiefly to those who shew themselves to be the best and the bravest soldiers; but whilst our nobility and landed gentlemen shew no respect to any man within their estates, but in proportion to the

* See Lond. Mag. for October last, p. 499.

† See ditto for last year, p. 580.

the rent he pays, and the punctuality of his payments, and will turn an old tenant out of his house or farm, if another will offer but 40s. a year more, it may propagate a spirit of industry and avarice; but no law can in such a country propagate a true and generous military spirit among the vulgar.

Dec. 14, There was presented to the house and read, a petition of several merchants, dealers in, and manufacturers of silk, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and all others, the merchants, dealers in, and manufacturers of silk in this kingdom; representing, that in consequence of an act passed last session *, for the importation of fine organzined Italian thrown silk, until Dec. 1, 1757; the petitioners gave orders to their correspondents abroad, to send large quantities of such silk thro' Germany, to Hamburgh, and Holland, which, in the common course of things, might probably have arrived at London, before the said act expired, if the carriage thereof had not been protracted by the great rains and inundations in Italy and Germany, in the months of August and September last, which rendered the roads for many weeks unpassable, so that by unlucky accidents on shore, and storms and contrary winds, after the said silk was shipped, it could not possibly arrive within the time limited by the said act; and alledging, that unless the said silk be admitted to an entry, the petitioners would be great sufferers, the manufacture greatly prejudiced, and the good end and purpose of the said act, in a great measure frustrated; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill, for allowing the introduction of all such fine Italian organzine silk, as should appear to have been shipped in Holland and Hamburgh, for London, on any ship whatsoever, on or before the time limited by the said act.

This petition was presently referred to a committee, from which Mr. Nugent, the next day reported, that they had found the allegations to be true, and further, that the greatest part of the said silk was since the expiration of the said act, arrived in the river Thames; therefore a bill for allowing the importation of such fine Italian organzine silk into this kingdom, from any port or place whatsoever, as shall have been shipped on or before the time to be therein mentioned, was presently ordered to be brought in, which passed thro' both houses without opposition, and the act received the royal assent, Dec. 23; by which the said importation was allowed, upon its being made appear by the bills of lading, and the oaths of the respective captains, that the silk had been shipped on or before Nov. 30, 1757.

The annual bill, commonly called the mutiny bill, was by order brought in, and presented Dec. 16; and having nothing new or extraordinary in it, it passed thro' both houses of course, and received the royal assent by commission, March 23. And the other annual bill for regulating the marine forces while on shore, which was by order brought in, and presented Feb. 3, likewise for the same reason passed thro' both houses of course, and received the royal assent the same day with the former.

On Dec. 16, a committee was appointed, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the house, which of them were fit to be revived, or continued. As this is a troublesome affair considering the number of temporary laws that have been passed of late years, the committee did not make any report until April 12, when Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had enquired accordingly, and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house, and, on the 18th, the said report was taken into consideration, as it was likewise the next day, when of the thirteen resolutions of the committee, the ten first were agreed to by the house, and the three last were by instruction referred to the committee of ways and means, as the laws they related to affected the publick revenue. These last three were therefore, on May 2, taken into consideration by the committee of ways and means, and adopted by that committee, as before mentioned, p. 445; and as to the ten first it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in pursuant to them, and that Mr. Bacon, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Charlton, should prepare and bring in the same; but as two laws near expiring had slipt the observation of the committee, therefore on April 29, these gentlemen were instructed to provide for continuing one of them; and the continuance of the other was, on May 1, provided for by an instruction to the committee of ways and means, because it in some measure affected the publick revenue; and in pursuance of this and the other three resolutions next day agreed to, a bill, or bills, were on that day ordered to be brought in.

It would have been tedious to have given at full length the resolutions of the expiring laws committee; but the substance

* See Lond. Mag. for April last, p. 173.

stance of them will best appear from an abstract of the laws that were continued, or made perpetual in pursuance of their resolutions, or the instructions consequent thereon, as follows.

Acts made perpetual in pursuance of their resolutions.

1. An act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. *for preventing theft and rapine*, &c.

2. An act of the 9th of George I. *for punishing persons going armed in disguise*, &c.

3. A clause in an act of the 6th of George II. *to prevent the breaking down the bank of any river*, &c.

4. Another clause in the said act, *to prevent the malicious cutting off hop binds*, &c.

5. A clause in an act of the 10th of George II. *for continuing an act*, &c.

6. Several clauses in an act of the 10th of George II. *for punishing persons setting on fire any mine*, &c.

And by the instruction of April 29, the temporary part of the act of the 20th of George II. *for taking away the hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland*, which relates to the power of appealing to circuit courts, was made perpetual.

Acts continued in pursuance of their resolutions.

1. An act of the 12th of George II. *for granting liberty to carry sugars*, &c. until Sept. 29, 1764, and to the end of the next session of parliament.

2. An act of the 5th of George II. *to prevent frauds by bankrupts*, for the same period.

3. An act of the 8th of George I. *for encouraging the importation of naval stores*, &c. for the same period.

4. An act of the 19th of George II. *for preventing frauds in the admeasurement of coals*, &c. until June 24, 1759, and to, &c.

And to this continuing act was added a perpetual clause for preventing the stealing or destroying of madder roots, by an instruction given, May 25, to the committee upon the bill.

Then in pursuance of the three last resolutions of the said committee, referred to and adopted by the committee of ways and means, the following acts were continued, viz.

1. An act of the 9th of George II. *for encouraging the manufacture of British sail cloth*, until Sept. 29, 1764, and to,

2. An act of the 4th of George II. *for granting an allowance upon British made gunpowder*, for the same period.

3. An act of the 6th of George II, *for encouraging the trade of the sugar colonies*, &c. until Sept. 29, 1761, and to, &c.

And by the instruction given, May 1, to the committee of ways and means, A was continued, so much of the act of the 15th and 16th of George II. *to empower the importers of rum*, &c. as relates to the landing it before paying the duties, &c. until Sept. 29, 1764, and to, &c.

Thus it appears, that in consequence of the resolutions of the committee for enquiring what laws were near expiring, B there were no less than three bills brought in last session, which passed both houses, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; and from the instructions of April 29, and May 1, we may observe one among the many advantages that arise C from our having the votes printed and published; for if any useful expiring law should escape the notice of this committee, upon reading their resolutions, some man who is personally interested in the further continuance of that law, will take notice of the omission, and apply for an D instruction to have it continued with the rest; so that it can rarely happen that any temporary law, which experience has shewn to be useful, should ever, while it is thought so, be allowed to expire; whereas, notwithstanding the utmost care, this might often happen, if the votes E were not regularly printed and published.

In the session of parliament 1755-6, an act was passed, *for improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London Bridge*, by which the city of London was empowered to improve, widen, and enlarge the same; F and for defraying the charge thereof several tolls were granted for every carriage and horse passing over the same, and for every barge and vessel with goods passing thro' the same. These tolls were levied from and after June 24, 1756, but in the last session, on Jan. 25, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition G of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, reciting the said act; and alledging, that the toll for loaded vessels, or other craft, passing thro' the arches of the said bridge, being by the H said act directed to be paid every time they pass thro' the same, and the tide being generally very strong at such times, it was so extremely difficult, especially in the night time, to take an account of such vessels, or craft, that the petitioners, tho' they had been at a very great expence in

endeavouring to find out a method of ascertaining the same, were unable to do it, by reason whereof, and of the difficulties, under the act, of recovering such tolls, the collection thereof was so very precarious, that they had produced from Midsummer, 1756, to Christmas then last, no more than 870l. tho' estimated at the gross yearly sum of 1645l. or thereabouts; and that the charges of the works judged necessary for the improvement of the said bridge, including the temporary bridge then already erected, and the purchases to be made, would amount to a very considerable sum of money, which the petitioners would be obliged, from time to time, to borrow at interest, in pursuance of the said act; and in regard the said money could not be borrowed upon the sole credit of the toll for passing over the said bridge, and as the said toll for passing thro' the arches was an ineffectual toll, and the persons who might be inclined to lend the said money at a moderate interest, could not have the full benefit of the security intended thereby, without the further assistance of parliament; therefore praying that leave might be given for bringing in a bill, for explaining, amending, and rendering the said act more effectual, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was presently referred to a committee; from which Sir John Philipps reported on Feb. 2, that they had examined the matter thereof, and had directed him to report the same, whereupon leave was given to bring in a bill as prayed for; and Sir John Philipps, Mr. Kynaston, and Mr. Hammond, together with Mr. Alderman Beckford, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, and Mr. Alderman Dickenson, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

March 13, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Philipps, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time: The 17th, it was read a second time, and committed: And, on the 22d, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several persons whose names were thereunto subscribed, being owners of barges and other craft occupied on, or navigating the river Thames, on behalf of themselves and others; taking notice of the bill depending, and alledging, that if the same should pass into a law as it then stood, it would be extremely injurious to the petitioners in particular, and to the publick in general; and therefore praying to be heard by themselves or counsel against such parts of it as might affect them. Which prayer was accordingly granted; and, April 4, the committee were ordered to admit counsel to be heard in favour of the bill, and against the said petition.

But before any report was made from the committee, the temporary bridge, as it was called, was burnt down *; and therefore, April 14, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, taking notice of the bill depending, and also of the petition against it; and alledging, that the petitioners, in pursuance of the powers given them by the said act, had then already taken down many of the houses on the said bridge, and had directed those that were then standing to be taken down with all convenient speed, in order to lay two of the arches of the said bridge into one, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames; and did, at a very great expence, erect a temporary wooden bridge, to preserve a publick passage to and from the said city, till the said arch could be compleated; which temporary bridge being entirely consumed by fire, the petitioners must necessarily rebuild it with the greatest expedition, at a further considerable expence; and that the sum necessary for carrying on and compleating this great and useful work, including the rebuilding of the said temporary bridge, was estimated at about 80,000l. and as the improving, widening, and enlarging London-Bridge, was calculated for the general good of the publick, for the advancement of trade and commerce, for making the navigation upon the river Thames more safe and secure, and would tend greatly to the preservation of the lives of many of his majesty's subjects passing over and under the said bridge; therefore praying the house to take the premisses into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as the petition was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house. Upon this the petition was referred to the consideration of the committee of supply; and the said petition presented January 25, with the report of the committee thereupon, having likewise, on April 19, been referred to the said committee of supply, it produced

* *See before, p.* 210.

resolution of this last committee, which was next day agreed to by the house, as before mentioned *.

This affair having thus taken a different, and a more agreeable, as well as a more reasonable turn, the committee to whom the said bill had been committed, were, on April 21, discharged from proceeding upon the same, and the bill was committed to a committee of the whole house for the Wednesday following, with an instruction to make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the said resolution of the committee of supply. Accordingly, on the 26th, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, went through the same with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning, when it was accordingly received, and the bill, with such amendments as were then agreed to, was ordered to be ingrossed, being now entitled, a bill for applying a sum of money granted in this session of parliament for rebuilding London-Bridge; and for rendering more effectual an act passed in the 29th of his present majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act to improve, widen, and enlarge the Passage over and thro' London-Bridge.*

Thus the bill was made ready for the third reading, and designed to enforce the payment of most of those heavy duties which had been imposed by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, which would have been extremely burthensome to trade, especially to that of all our southern counties, and even to those of the northern that have any business in the Borough.—But, on May 3, the serjeant at arms having been first ordered to go with the mace into the speaker's chambers and the rooms adjacent, and summon the members there, to attend the service of the house, there was, upon his return, presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, in Surry, whose names were thereunto subscribed, taking notice of the 25,000l. granted towards the repair of London-Bridge, which, they alledged, they had been informed, was intended to make the said bridge free for all his majesty's subjects passing over and under the same, and that the petitioners were in hopes of being partakers of this publick bounty and generosity; but hearing that the bill then depending in the house, was confined to the tolls granted for repairing the said bridge, by an act of the 29th of his present majesty's reign, the petitioners begged leave to represent to the house the hardships which they, and all traders, would continue to labour under, by being obliged to pay a toll of (reciting the several different tolls;) and further alledging, that the petitioners had been informed, that the surveyors and workmen then employed in widening and amending the said bridge, had found out the true principles on which it is built, and that the foundation of the piers are built of a hard durable stone well cemented together, and are adjudged by the surveyors as sound and substantial a building as ever was or can be erected, and that the piers are not built on wooden piles, as formerly believed and asserted, but on a stone foundation now as strong and firm as when first built; and that, when the said bridge is finished, great savings will be made in keeping it in repair, from what had been formerly expended, being then judged necessary from the mistaken opinion of a wooden foundation; and that the petitioners were informed, there were very considerable estates, amounting to a very large sum, appointed solely for the repairs of the said bridge, which the petitioners apprehended would be very sufficient to maintain the same, without the said tolls, and that if the said estates should not be thought sufficient for the repairs of the said bridge, the petitioners hoped the said tolls might not remain a burthen upon trade and commerce, but that such necessary toll, if any, might be laid on coaches, chariots, chaises, and horses; and therefore praying that the house would take the premises into consideration, and grant them such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as this petition was read, the bill was read a third time, and a clause was added by way of Ryder, and several amendments were made by the house to the bill, the said petitioners having so far prevailed, that by the bill, as now amended, none of the tolls imposed by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, were to be exacted any longer than until the Midsummer then next ensuing. And the bill being thus amended, it was resolved, that it should pass, and ordered, that Sir John Philipps should carry it to the lords for their concurrence, which they granted without amendment; and the bill being thus returned to the commons on the 23d, it received the royal assent by commission, on the 9th of June.

From the foregoing account of this affair, it seems probable, that the parliament has

* *See before, p.* 388.

has now, at last, resolved to have the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-Bridge, carried on at the publick expence; and, indeed, it seems necessary that it should be so, unless some ambitious, rich citizen, should bequeath his estate for this purpose: for as it is not so much as pretended, even by the Surry petitioners, that the city of London have any estate sufficient for carrying on this work with expedition, as it must be, it must be carried on at the publick expence, or by a very heavy tax upon passengers, which would be hurtful to trade in general, and to the city of London in particular, especially as Westminster-Bridge is a free bridge for every sort of carriage, and every sort of passenger.

Having mentioned Westminster-Bridge, I must observe, that it is worth while to consider and compare the different methods of proceeding, with regard to these two bridges. As to the bridge at Westminster, it never was, or could be said, that it would improve the navigation of the river Thames, or save the lives of many of his majesty's subjects: It could not even be said, that it was necessary for our trade and commerce, as no great manufactories are carried on in the city of Westminster, and all the waggons that come with goods for exportation put up in the city of London: All that could be said, was, that it would be convenient for the court and courtiers, and for our nobility and rich gentry, who generally live at that end of the town; and might be of advantage to that part of Westminster, where most of them have fine houses, and many of them large estates. On the other hand, with regard to the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-Bridge, every thing that could not be said in favour of Westminster-Bridge, might be justly said in favour of London-Bridge; and even the convenience, and particular interest of the citizens of London, who contribute so much to the wealth and power of the nation, deserved some consideration from the publick. Yet mark the difference! As soon as it was resolved to have a bridge built at Westminster, it was immediately, and without the least hesitation, resolved to have it done at the publick expence, and that the bridge should be a free bridge, not only for the carriages, but for the horses, coaches, &c. of our nobility, rich gentry, and courtiers; and this has been done at an expence, first and last, of 426,650l. to the publick, as follows:

By the act of the 10th of Geo. II. by a lottery	£. 98,000
—— —— 12th ——	48,750
—— —— 13th ——	48,750
—— —— 14th ——	41,250
—— —— 15th, by a grant ——	20,000
—— —— 16th ——	25,000
—— —— 17th ——	25,000
—— —— 18th ——	25,000
—— —— 19th ——	25,000
—— —— 20th ——	30,000
—— —— 21st ——	20,000
—— —— 22d ——	12,000
—— —— 23d ——	8,000
In the whole ——	£. 426,650

But when the magistrates of the city of London began to think of improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-Bridge, a work allowed to be absolutely necessary, by every man who had ever passed over or through it, they found that they could not, at first, so much as hope for success, in any application to have this useful and necessary work carried on at the publick expence. For this purpose a good deal of management was necessary, nor could they succeed, until a two years experience had shewn, that it was impossible to carry on the work by any other method, without imposing such a toll as would have been extremely burdensome to the trade of the kingdom in general, and to that of the city of London and all the southern counties in particular. This, at last, gave success to their application, or rather to the application of the next adjacent southern county; and now the parliament has begun to carry this work on at the publick expence, it is to be hoped, they will continue to do so until the work be finally completed, especially as it will not probably cost a fourth part of what the parliament granted, for carrying on and completing the building of the bridge at Westminster.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An authentick Account of the Reduction of LOUISBOURGH, *continued from p. 552.*

"AFTER this signal success, which exceeded our most sanguine expectations, the troops were disposed in such a manner, as at once to possess the shore, and to pursue the enemy. The party that remained at the water side secured the possession of the shore all the way to Louisbourgh for several miles in length, and found in different places, abandoned by the flying enemy, several arms, a good quantity of provisions and ammunition, 17 pieces of cannon, and 14 large swivels; a furnace for red hot balls, and two mortars, one of brass of eight inches, and another of iron of 10 inches diameter, with a shell in it ready to be fired—but its late masters were too much in a hurry. Among the slain was one officer, and a native Indian chief, a very stout, well made, and, as some of our troops can witness, a very active, intrepid man, with a medal of distinction from the French king, hung round his neck, which was presented to admiral Boscawen.

The other party that was employed in the pursuit of the dispersed enemy, under the command of the brigadiers Laurence and Wolfe, drove them over rocky hills and boggy morasses, for security, under the cannon of Louisbourgh, by ten o'clock the same morning. The pursuit concluded with the discharge of several pieces of cannon from the ramparts of the town towards our troops; which did them no damage at all, and were of singular service, in pointing out to the general officers the distance from the town, where they could encamp with security to invest it. Soon after, the garrison took the seasonable precaution of setting fire to the barrack at the grand battery, which they had before dismantled and ruined; and of destroying all their out-buildings in one general conflagration, which made a prodigious blaze all that afternoon, and a great part of the night; and left nothing standing within two miles of the town walls, but the towers at the grand battery, and some chimneys and gable ends of their wretched hovels. The pursuers that very afternoon, after reconnoitring the ground, marked out the camp, which our army afterwards occupied during the whole siege.

The prisoners we made at landing said, that the greatest part of our business was done in the landing of our troops; which their engineers had before assured the governor of Louisbourgh was impossible for almost any number of men to do—and that none but madmen would have attempted it, where the English did. Our light infantry, Highlanders, and Rangers, they termed the English savages, perhaps in contradistinction to their own native Indians, Canadians, &c. the true French savages. These light infantry were a corps of 550 volunteers chosen as Marksmen out of the most active resolute men from all the battalions of regulars, dressed some in blue, some in green jackets, and drawers, for the easier brushing thro' the woods, with ruffs of black bear's skin round their necks, the beard of their upper lips, some grown into whiskers, others not so, but all well smutted on that part, with little round hats like several of our seamen —Their arms were a fusil, cartouch box of balls and flints, and a powder-horn slung over their shoulders. The Rangers are a body of irregulars, who have a more cut-throat, savage appearance; which carries in it something of natural savages: The appearance of the light infantry has in it more of artificial savages.

The day of landing Sir Charles Hardy, with his squadron, joined Mr. Boscawen's in Gabreuse Bay, from his severe cruize on this coast ever since the beginning of April. Some of his ships had suffered so much in their men, chiefly by the scurvy, that they wanted assistance to bring them to an anchor in the bay—the greater part of them recovered apace when put on shore.

In the harbour of Louisbourgh we saw five or six large ships of the line, besides about as many frigates that had escaped the constant vigilance of Sir Charles's squadron, some in snow storms, others in thick, foggy weather, so well known to all that have cruized upon the coast at that season of the year.

As your ignorance of it may betray you, like many others of our friends in the country, into the absurdity of supposing Sir Charles's cruize there with his squadron little more than as an officer with a party of soldiers posted on the side of a turnpike-road, in sight of the gate, to watch a party of the enemy expected to pass that way; whom, if he does not surprize, you will say he has not done his duty like a good officer. Let me tell you, not only that the coast is extensive, and that winds and currents would not always permit him to keep his station—but even, when he could keep it, the snow storms and fogs often prevented our seeing any objects at the distance of our ship's length. You will be easier convinced of this, by an

an instance of each.—The 27th of April was a day of such rime and storms of snow, that we could not see one of our own squadron but once, towards the evening. The method of keeping ships together on such occasions, is either by lying-to, or by firing fog-guns every half hour that they make sail. Le Prudent and some other French men of war, having made the land the day before, stole unperceived along shore to the mouth of Louisbourgh harbour, with the greatest security, from hearing our fog-guns at a distance, as they have since told us. Now, what prudence or vigilance could possibly have prevented what, you see, was out of the power of both?

Let me add another instance to give you some idea of the thickness of the bank-fogs on the coast of Cape-Breton.—In the night of the 5th of May we had so severe a frost, that the next morning all our rigging was cased over with such a thick ice, that it was not capable of being worked, till the ice was beaten off from the ropes, which took up several hours that forenoon. That ice was nothing else but congealed fog, as we had no rain or snow the whole night. Our officers computed the quantity of ice beaten off from the rigging of our single ship, between six and eight tun weight. After this, you will not be surprized at my telling you, that we were for 16 days together without sight of land, on account of the thickness of the fog, tho' we were every day within a proper distance to see it, had the air been tolerably clear. On such a coast, what can the nicest vigilance do, without such a number of ships as might form a line of almost equal length to it?"

The author then goes on to give an account of the progress of the siege until July the 25th, when he proceeds thus:

"The besiegers were indefatigable in exerting their efforts, from the trenches, against the fortifications, which had an exceeding good effect. The citadel bastion, and many of their embrazures, were very considerably damaged—and a large breach was made in the bastion Dauphine at the west gate—which had encouraged them to bring their scaling ladders into the trenches, that they might be ready for the very first favourable opportunity of an escalade, if that extremity should not be prevented by the speedy surrender of the garrison upon the formal summons of the general.

About noon, by the admiral's order, two boats, a barge and pinnace or cutter from every ship of the fleet, except the Northumberland, an invalid, manned only with their proper crews, and armed with musquets and bayonets, cutlasses, pistols, and pole-axes, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and mate or midshipman, rendezvoused at the admiral's ship: From thence they were detached, by two's and three's at a time, to join those of Sir Charles Hardy's squadron off the mouth of the harbour. There they were in the evening ranged in two divisions under the command of the two senior masters and commanders in the fleet, the captains Laforey and Balfour.

In this order they put off from Sir Charles's squadron about twelve o'clock, and by the advantage of the foggy darkness of the night, and the inviolable silence of their people, paddled into the harbour of Louisbourgh, unperceived either by the island battery they were obliged to come very near to, or by the two men of war that rode at anchor at no great distance from them. There was no great probability of their being perceived from any part of the garrison, not only on account of their greater distance, but also of the preconcerted brisk diversion made upon them from all our batteries about that time. Besides, the besieged themselves left no body an opportunity to hear any noise: For, from having in the day time observed the numerous scaling ladders that were brought into our trenches, they were under some apprehensions of an escalade intended as this night, and kept a constant fire with their musketry from the ramparts during the whole time, with the design, if possible, to deter the besiegers from that attempt, by shewing them how well they were upon their guard in all the places it could probably be made.

During this seeming security and prudent precaution on both sides, the bold stratagem of the boats for surprising the two remaining ships in the enemy's harbour, every moment ripened for the execution. After pushing in as far almost as the grand battery, lest the ships should be too soon alarmed by their oars, they took a sweep from thence towards the part of the harbour, where the gentlemen knew the ships were, who had before very well reconnoitred it—and presently discovered them. Each division of the boats was no sooner within sight and hail of the noble object of their attempt, captain Laforey's of Le Prudent, and capt. Balfour's of Le Bienfaisant, than while the centinels on board having hailed them

vain, began to fire on them, each of the commanders ordered his boats to give way along side their respective ships, and to board them immediately with all the expedition and good order they could observe.

The boats crews no longer able to contain themselves in silence, after their manner, gave loud cheers as they were pulling up along side, and with the most intrepid activity, armed some with muskets, bayonets, and cutlasses, others with pistols, cutlasses, and pole-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ships in an instant with great spirit, on each bow, quarter and gang way—and after very little resistance from the terrified crews, soon found themselves in possession of two fine ships of the enemy, one of 74, and one of 64 guns, with the loss of very few of the seamen, and but one mate.

The beseged were now sufficiently alarmed on all sides by the noise of the seamen at boarding, the cheers leaving them no room to doubt that it was from English seamen, and the direction of the confused sound of voices and firing afterwards soon leading them to suspect the real fact, an attempt upon their ships. The heroick, successful adventurers were employed in securing their prisoners in the ships holds, and concerting the most effectual methods for securing their prizes out of the reach of the enraged enemy; when both the ships and boats received a most furious fire of cannon, mortars and muskets from all parts that it could be directed to them, from the island battery at no great distance, from the battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off, and from all the guns of the garrison that could be brought to bear on that part of the harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off Le Prudent, they found she was on ground, with several feet water in her hold. There now remained nothing in their power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the enemy, but to set her on fire—which they did with all possible expedition, leaving along side her a large shallopner, and her own boats, for her people to escape in to the shore, which was at no great distance from her. On board of this ship they found a deserter from our camp, who was killed in the hurle bustle at our people's taking possession of her, and by that means rescued from the ignominious execution of military justice.

The boats from Le Prudent now joined the others about Le Bienfaisant, and helped to tow her off triumphantly in the midst of a formidable fire from the mortified enemy; which they did with great speed by the assistance of a little breeze, and what ragged sails, yards and rigging she had left of any service after the constant fire she had so long received from our batteries. When they had thus got her out of the distance and direction of the enemy's guns, they secured her till the next day by an hawser in the N. E. harbour, and enjoyed on board her the first joyful moment's leisure of securely congratulating each other on their success and safety in this hazardous enterprize.

The taking of these two ships by our fleet's boats on this memorable occasion, as it must be a lasting, indelible honour to the vigilance and activity of those who projected, and to the bravery and conduct of those who executed, the bold design; will also be a new, and perhaps a seasonable conviction to the whole world, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable any purposed naval attempt may be, the English seamen are not to be deterred from it by any prospect of difficulty or danger, but will exert themselves as far as men can do, and at least deserve success, when led on to it by such as are worthy to command them."

And the bold and successful execution of this enterprize, with the preparations made for a general assault, so terrified the garrison, that next day they surrendered, a particular account of which the author concludes with.

The HISTORY *of the Marchioness de* POMPADOUR, *continued from p.* 584.

"IN one of his hours of dalliance with his new mistress, and in the consequent spirit of familiarity, so natural on such an intimacy, she asked him archly, "How matters stood between him and his old woman." The king enraged at these words, which he knew could not be the child's own, frowned, bit his lips, and looking sternly at her, commanded her to tell him who it was that had set her on to talk to him in that strain. The poor girl frightened out of her wits at the air she saw him put on, threw herself at his feet, and without hesitation gave up the person who had tutored her to that effect.

It was the marshalless d'Etrées. This lady had long lived on the terms of the most unreserved familiarity and confidence with La Pompadour. But female friendships, especially at a court, were never of a very durable nature. Certain points of

of pique and passion had for some time disunited them. The marshalless, who had cultivated an acquaintance with the young Murphy, originally perhaps only out of compliment to the king, began to think of turning it to the account of her animosity against La Pompadour. In this view, to place her in a ridiculous point of light to the king, and the stronger for that natural air of truth in the mouth of a child, she suggested to the girl those words, which she repeated in the innocence of her heart, and all unaware of the consequences of this pernicious counsel. One and the first of them was, that the king incensed beyond measure, immediately banished Madam d'Etrées to her estate in the country.

As to the young Murphy, he had probably too much justice, not to make due allowance for the simplicity of her age, and inexperience having been, instrumentally to another's designs, betrayed into giving him the offence he had taken. But as her merely personal beauty, and the enjoyment of it, now palled by repetition, were as nothing in the balance against the habitual passion and taste he had retained for La Pompadour; if this incident was not the occasion, it was at least the epoch of his resolution to part with her; a resolution that was hastened by the circumstances of her being with child by him. This will indeed sound strange to such as may not know his dislike of having natural children, that should take name and rank from that claim of birth. This aversion was founded on what he knew of the troubles which, in his minority, had been excited on occasion of the pretentions of the natural sons of Lewis the Fourteenth. In the view of preventing the like, and of disembarrassing himself of a mistress grown indifferent to him, he procured a husband for her, who, tho' a man of quality, was uneasy enough in his fortune, to overlook the slur of such an alliance, in consideration of the great advantages it brought with it; an ample settlement on the wife and the child with which she was pregnant, and to which he was to pass for the father, and the future interest he might reasonably presume from that circumstance. One of the conditions of the match was, it seems, that he should keep her in the country and not suffer her to come near the court. This, if they were capable of making just estimates of things, was but a favour the more.

Thus ended the adventure of the fair Murphy. But La Pompadour not content with the triumph afforded her in the issue of it, over the marshalless d'Etrées, involved in her projects of revenge, the marshal d'Etrées her husband, and incontestably one of the greatest generals of France. In the bottom of her heart she detested the marshal Richelieu, not only from being sensible that he did himself the honour of most perfectly despising her, but for his being a kind of associate with her in the king's favour, from his competition with her in schemes for amusing him. The consideration, however, of the superior service or mischief they were capable of doing one another, engaged them to preserve fair appearances of mutual regard, and even of friendship between them. There had existed for some time this league of interests, and now the hatred on one side, and the jealousy of profession on the other, of both which the marshal d'Etrées was the object, became another center of union to them. The consequence of which, so probably, was the recall of the marshal d'Etrées, when in full career of victory and its consequences, and the substitution of Richelieu, who lost all the ground that the other had won. It has been said, that La Pompadour received collaterally another retribution from this last general, in gratitude for his promotion; a retribution at least as agreeable to her passion of avarice, as the other point was to her vindictiveness. That was, in his connivance at the traffick she made of her influence in the naming forage contractors, superintendants of the hospitals, victuallers, and other jobs for the army, which were constantly given, not to those the fittest for the service, but to those who gave her the most money."

But Madam La Pompadour's power over the king never appeared in a more glaring light, than soon after that execrable attempt had been made upon his person by Damiens *. The courtiers were afraid, and the king's natural timidity made him think, that the wound was dangerous. Upon this his religious fear recurred as strongly as it had formerly done at Metz; and the courtiers, particularly d'Argenson, and the bishop who attended him, took this opportunity to create a breach between him and La Pompadour by advising him not to admit her to his presence. Accordingly, upon her approach, the door was shut against her. But the wound was so slight, that his majesty in a few days recovered; and one of the first visits he paid, was to his beloved Pompadour. He found her bathed in tears, and after complaining bitterly, with

* See our last Vol. p. 45.

many broken sighs and sobbings, of her having been denied access to him, when she was under such terror for his precious life, and when it was so much her duty and desire to attend him, she prayed, that his majesty would give her leave to withdraw, for tho' absence from him would soon put an end to her own life, it would deprive her enemies of the malignant joy of offering her such another indignity.

His majesty now sensible of his weakness, promised never again to allow of any such indignity's being put upon her; and to give her full satisfaction, he dismissed d'Argenson from all his employments, and banished from court the bishop who had attended him in his illness, together with some others concerned in refusing her admittance.

But as d'Argenson had always been at the head of the high church, or constitutionist party in France, and as she had always observed a strict neutrality between that party, and the anticonstitutionist, or parliament party, at the head of which was Mr. de Machault, keeper of the seals, she was afraid, lest the dismissing of d'Argenson should be looked on by his party as a breach of her neutrality, and therefore at the same time she got the king to take the seals from Mr. de Machault, but with granting him a good pension by way of sweetner, whereas the other was dismissed without so much as a compliment for his past services. Thus it appears, that she directs the king in his choice not only of ministers but measures; and we in this country have reason to pray, long may she live, and long may she preserve her power!"

These are some of the most remarkable anecdotes in the life of the Marchioness de Pompadour, and the author concludes her history with a description of her person in its present sickly condition, as follows:

"At present (1758) that she may be about thirty-eight years of age, it is hard to say what her face may be, under a layer of inch-deep of red and white. It may be presumed she has her reasons for falling in with that fashion of the ladies of the French court, which equally concealing a bad or a good complexion, for they almost all use it, breeds such a ridiculous sameness, that there is hardly any distinguishing one face from another, no more than in a flock of sheep; at the same time that the red or vermilion is so glaringly dominant, that they might be taken for so many figure dancers masked for executing a dance of furies. One would, in short, imagine, that not satisfied with being chaste in themselves, they sought to be the cause of chastity in others, from that otherwise unaccountable rage they have of daubing themselves in so coarse and unnatural a way, as to destroy all effect of their features, and every desire in the men, but that of having nothing to say to them. La Pompadour's face, being by this means out of the question, there remains but to observe, that besides the change easily to be imagined that years may have made in her person, her disorder has reduced her to so frightful a state of leanness, that it is but just all bodily appetite towards her should cease, since it must starve on the little substance it would find in her, being almost as disincumbered from flesh, as impalpable, as elusive of the embrace as one of the infernal shades, on the banks of the Stygian lake. Combine with the idea of this painted sepulchral figure, another that is not amiss symbolized by it, that of the mask of artifice over all her hollowness of heart, and you have pretty justly before you, in body and in spirit, amidst all the surrounding glare of greatness, wealth, and a king's favour, that object of pity and contempt, the present La Pompadour."

Extract from Professor BLACKSTONE'S *Discourse on the Study of the* LAW.

CHARLES Viner, Esq; lately deceased, having, by his last will, devised a considerable estate to the university of Oxford, for establishing a professorship of the common law in that university, and Mr. Blackstone having been unanimously chosen by the university to fill that chair, he, on the 25th of last month, made an excellent and learned discourse on the study of the law, by way of an introductory lecture, which has been since published, by direction of the vice chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors; and plainly shews, how well that university have been directed in their choice. But we can give our readers only that part of it, which shews how necessary it is for every gentleman to study the law of his native country.

Upon this subject the author writes as follows:

"Far be it from me to derogate from the study of the civil law, considered (apart from any binding authority) as a collection of written reason. No man is more thoroughly persuaded of the general excellence of it's rules, and the usual equity of its decisions; nor is better convinced of its use as well as ornament to the

the ſcholar, the divine, the ſtateſman, and even the common lawyer. But we muſt not carry our veneration ſo far as to ſacrifice our Alfred and Edward to the manes of Theodoſius and Juſtinian: We muſt not prefer the edict of the praetor, or the reſcript of the Roman emperor, to our own immemorial cuſtoms, or the ſanctions of an Engliſh parliament; unleſs we can alſo prefer the deſpotick monarchy of Rome and Byzantium, for whoſe meridians the former were calculated, to the free conſtitution of Britain, which the latter is adapted to perpetuate.

Without detracting, therefore, from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to aſſert, that if an Engliſhman muſt be ignorant of either the one or the other, he had better be a ſtranger to the Roman, than the Engliſh inſtitutions. For I think it an undeniable poſition, that a competent knowledge of the laws of that ſociety in which we live, is the proper accompliſhment of every gentleman and ſcholar; an highly uſeful, I had almoſt ſaid eſſential, part of liberal and polite education: And in this I am warranted by the example of antient Rome; where, as Cicero informs us *, the very boys were obliged to learn the twelve tables by heart, as a *carmen neceſſarium*, or indiſpenſable leſſon, to imprint on their tender minds, an early knowledge of the laws and conſtitutions of their country.

But, as the long and univerſal neglect of this ſtudy, with us in England, ſeems, in ſome degree, to call in queſtion the truth of this evident poſition, it ſhall therefore be the buſineſs of this introductory lecture, in the firſt place to demonſtrate the utility of ſome general acquaintance with the municipal law of the land, by pointing out its particular uſes in all conſiderable ſituations of life. Some conjectures will then be offered, with regard to the cauſes of neglecting this uſeful ſtudy: To which will be ſubjoined, a few reflections on the peculiar propriety of reviving it in our own univerſities.

And, firſt, to demonſtrate the utility of ſome acquaintance with the laws of the land, let us only reflect a moment on the ſingular frame and polity of that land, which is governed by this ſyſtem of laws. A land, perhaps the only one in the univerſe, in which political or civil liberty is the very end and ſcope of the conſtitution †. This liberty, rightly underſtood, conſiſts in the power of doing whatever the laws permit ‡; which is only to be effected by a general conformity of all orders and degrees to thoſe equitable rules of action, by which the meaneſt individual is protected from the inſults and oppreſſion of the greateſt. As therefore every ſubject is intereſted in the preſervation of the laws, it is incumbent upon every man to be acquainted with thoſe at leaſt, with which he is immediately concerned; leſt he incur the cenſure, as well as inconvenience, of living in ſociety without knowing the obligations which it lays him under. And thus much may ſuffice for perſons of inferior condition, who have neither time nor capacity to enlarge their views beyond that contracted ſphere in which they are appointed to move. But thoſe, on whom nature and fortune have beſtowed more abilities and greater leiſure, cannot be ſo eaſily excuſed. Theſe advantages are given them, not for the benefit of themſelves only, but alſo of the publick: And yet they cannot, in any ſcene of life, diſcharge properly their duty, either to the publick or themſelves, without ſome degree of knowledge in the laws. To evince this the more clearly, it may not be amiſs to deſcend to a few particulars.

Let us therefore begin with our gentlemen of independent eſtates and fortune, the moſt uſeful as well as conſiderable body of men in the nation; whom even to ſuppoſe ignorant in this branch of learning, is treated, by Mr. Locke §, as a ſtrange abſurdity. It is their landed property, with its long and voluminous train of deſcents and conveyances, ſettlements, entails, and incumbrances, that forms the moſt intricate and moſt extenſive object of legal knowledge. The thorough comprehenſion of theſe, in all their minute diſtinctions, is perhaps too laborious a taſk for any but a lawyer by profeſſion: Yet ſtill the underſtanding of a few leading principles, relating to eſtates and conveyancing, may form ſome check and guard upon a gentleman's inferior agents, and preſerve him at leaſt from very groſs and notorious impoſition.

Again, the policy of all laws has made ſome forms neceſſary in the wording of laſt wills and teſtaments, and more with regard to their atteſtation. An ignorance in theſe muſt always be of dangerous conſequence, to ſuch as by choice or neceſſity compile their own teſtaments without technical aſſiſtance. Thoſe who have attended the courts of juſtice, are the witneſſes of the confuſion and diſtreſs that are hereby occaſioned in families, and of the difficulties that ariſe in diſcerning the true meaning of the teſtator.

* *De Legg.* II. 23. † Monteſquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, *Book* xi. *Chap.* ‡ *Facultas ejus, quod cuique facere libet, niſi quid vi, aut jure prohibetur.* Inſt. I. § *Education, ſect.* 187.

or sometimes in discovering any meaning at all: So that in the end, his estate may often be vested quite contrary to these his enigmatical intentions, because perhaps he has omitted one or two formal words, which are necessary to ascertain the sense with indisputable legal precision, or has executed his will in the presence of fewer witnesses than the law requires.

But to proceed from private concerns to those of a more publick consideration. All gentlemen of fortune are, in consequence of their property, liable to be called upon to establish the rights, to estimate the injuries, to weigh the accusations, and sometimes to dispose of the lives of their fellow-subjects, by serving upon juries. In this situation they are frequently to decide, and that upon their oaths, questions of nice importance, in the solution of which, some legal skill is requisite; especially where the law and the fact, as it often happens, are intimately blended together. And the general incapacity, even of our best juries, to do this with any tolerable propriety, has greatly debased their authority; and has unavoidably thrown more power into the hands of the judges, to direct, controul, and even reverse their verdicts, than perhaps their constitution intended.

But it is not as a juror only, that the English gentleman is called upon to determine questions of right, and distribute justice to his fellow-subjects: It is principally with this order of men that the commission of the peace is filled. And here a very ample field is opened for a gentleman to exert his talents, by maintaining good order in his neighbourhood; by punishing the dissolute and idle; by protecting the peaceable and industrious; and, above all, by healing petty differences, and preventing vexatious prosecutions. But, in order to attain those desirable ends, it is necessary that the magistrate should understand his business; and have not only the skill but the power also, (under which must be included the knowledge) of administering legal and effectual justice. Else, when he has mistaken his authority, through passion, through ignorance, or stupidity, he will be the object of contempt from his inferiors, and of censure from those to whom he is accountable for his conduct.

Yet further; most gentlemen of considerable property, at some period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their country in parliament: And those who are ambitious of receiving so high a trust, would also do well to remember its nature and importance. They are not thus honourably distinguished from the rest of their fellow-subjects, merely that they may privilege their persons, their estates, or their domesticks; that they may list under party banners; may grant or with-hold supplies; may vote with, or vote against a popular or unpopular administration; but upon considerations far more interesting and important. They are the guardians of the English constitution; the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the English laws; delegated to watch, to check, and to avert every dangerous innovation, to propose, to adopt, and to cherish any solid and well-weighed improvement; bound by every tie of nature, of honour, and of religion, to transmit that constitution, and those laws, to their posterity, amended if possible, at least without any derogation. And how unbecoming must it appear, in a member of the legislature, to vote for a new law, who is utterly ignorant of the old! What kind of interpretation can he be enabled to give, who is a stranger to the text upon which he comments!

Indeed it is really amazing, that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art, or science, in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the science of legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every art, commercial or mechanical: A long course of reading and study must form the divine, the physician, and the practical professor of the laws: But every man of superior fortune thinks himself *born* a legislator. Yet Tully was of a different opinion; "It is necessary, says he *, for a senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution; and this, he declares, is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, of reflection; without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office."

The mischiefs that have arisen to the publick from inconsiderate alterations in our laws, are too obvious to be called in question; and how far they have been owing to the defective education of our senators, is a point well worthy the publick attention. The common law of England has fared like other venerable edifices of antiquity, which rash and unexperienced workmen have ventured to new dress and refine, with all the rage of modern improvement. Hence frequently its symmetry has been destroyed, its proportions distorted, and its majestick simplicity

* *De Legg.* III. 18. *Est senatori necessarium nosse rempublicam; idque late patet :— Hoc omne scientiæ, diligentiæ, memoriæ est; sine quo paratus esse senator nullo pacto potest.*

city exchanged for specious embellishments and fantastick novelties. For, to say the truth, almost all the perplexed questions, almost all the niceties, intricacies, and delays (which have sometimes disgraced the English, as well as other courts of justice) owe their original not to the common law itself, but to innovations that have been made in it by acts of parliament; "overladen (as lord Coke expresses it *) with provisoes and additions, and many times on a sudden penned or corrected by men of none or very little judgment in law." This great and well experienced judge declares that in all his time he never knew two questions made upon rights merely depending upon the common law, and warmly laments the confusion introduced by ill judging and unlearned legislators. "But if, he subjoins, acts of parliament were after the old fashion penned, by such only as perfectly knew what the common law was before the making of any act of parliament concerning that matter, as also how far forth former statutes had provided remedy for former mischiefs and defects discovered by experience; then should very few questions in law arise, and the learned should not so often and so much perplex their heads to make atonement and peace, by construction of law, between insensible and disagreeing words, sentences, and provisoes, as they now do." And if this inconvenience was so heavily felt in the reign of queen Elizabeth, you may judge how the evil is increased in later times, when the statute book is swelled to ten times a larger bulk, unless it should be found, that the penners of our modern statutes have proportionably better informed themselves in the knowledge of the common law.

What is said of our gentlemen in general, and the propriety of their application to the study of the laws of their country, will hold equally strong, or still stronger with regard to the nobility of this realm, except only in the article of serving upon juries. But, instead of this, they have several peculiar provinces of far greater consequence and concern; being not only by birth hereditary counsellors of the crown, and judges upon their honour of the lives of their brother peers, but also arbiters of the property of all their fellow subjects, and that in the last resort. In this their judicial capacity they are bound to decide the nicest and most critical points of law; to examine and correct such errors as have escaped the most experienced sages of the profession, the lord keeper and the judges of the courts at Westminster. Their sentence is final, decisive, irrevocable: No appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had: And to their determination, whatever it be, the inferior courts of justice must conform, otherwise the rule of property would no longer be uniform and steady.

Should a judge in the most subordinate jurisdiction be deficient in the knowledge of the law, it would reflect infinite contempt upon himself, and disgrace upon those who employ him. And yet the consequence of his ignorance is comparatively very trifling and small: His judgment may be examined, and his errors rectified by other courts. But how much more serious and affecting is the case of a superior judge, if without any skill in the laws he will boldly venture to decide a question, upon which the welfare and subsistence of whole families may depend! where the chance of his judging right or wrong, is barely equal; and where if he chances to judge wrong, he does an injury of the most alarming nature, an injury without possibility of redress!

Yet, vast as this trust is, it can no where be so properly reposed as in the noble hands where our excellent constitution has placed it: And therefore placed it, because, from the independence of their fortune, and the dignity of their station, they are presumed to employ that leisure which is the consequence of both, in attaining a more extensive knowledge of the laws than persons of inferior rank. And because the founders of our polity relied upon that delicacy of sentiment, so peculiar to noble birth; which, as on the one hand, it will prevent either interest or affection from interfering in questions of right, so on the other, it will bind a peer in honour, an obligation which the law esteems equal to another's oath, to be master of those points upon which it is his birth right to decide."

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Islands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* West-Indies, *continued from p.* 505.

FROM the year 1740, I do not find any thing of great importance in the History of Barbadoes, and therefore I shall conclude with a general account of their government, produce, and trade. As to their government, it pretty much resembles that we have here in England. The supreme power is lodged in a governor, council, and house of representatives. The governor is appointed by the crown, and removable at the pleasure of the crown; but whilst he remains in

* 2 *Rep. Pref.*

high poſt, he enjoys a more extenſive power than any ſubject ought to be intruſted with; for he is not only captain-general, lord high admiral, and lord high chancellor, but he ſeems alſo to be primate of this iſland, as he has the ſame power with reſpect to laſt wills, executorſhips, and adminiſtrations, that our eccleſiaſtical courts, or court of chancery, have in England; and by ſome governors it has been more arbitrarily exerciſed than it ever was ſince the reformation in England, which we may the more eaſily believe, as there lies no appeal from his ſentence or decree in any of theſe capacities, but by an appeal or complaint to the privy council in England; and this remedy is ſo tedious, expenſive, and uncertain, that few will or can have recourſe to it, eſpecially if the governor be known to be a favourite of our miniſters here, as he generally is.

By his inſtructions, indeed, he is obliged to act by and with the advice of the council, which conſiſts of twelve members, all appointed by the crown; but then the governor has a great influence in the nomination of ſuch as are to fill up the vacancies that happen during his government; and he may ſuſpend any of them he pleaſes, by which ſuſpenſion the member ſo ſuſpended is excluded from a place or vote in the council during the governor's pleaſure, unleſs replaced by an order from the king in his Britiſh council; which means the governor has ſo much power over the members of the council, that a majority of them are but too apt to concur in every thing he propoſes.

On the other hand the houſe of repreſentatives, which conſiſts of twenty-four members, are all choſen by the people in their reſpective pariſhes, there being two men for each pariſh, of which there are twelve in the iſland; and this houſe has much the ſame powers and privileges with the houſe of commons here; ſo that they ſeem to be the only men concerned in the government of this iſland that are independent of the governor; this having too extenſive a power in every other reſpect, may very probably make them ſometimes a little factious; as people in all countries are jealous of power lodged in one man, or any particular body of men, and conſequently they will always be apt to chuſe their repreſentatives ſuch as have made themſelves remarkable by oppoſing it. *Quam ſatis fida potentia, ubi nimia* ſays Tacitus: A juſt obſervation which kings, and magiſtrates of all kinds, would well conſider, and always remember; for it is this that makes the tenure of abſolute monarchs ſo precarious, and moſt other ſorts of government ſo liable to faction.

The governor being, as I have ſaid, captain-general of the iſland, he has the chief command of the militia, and the appointment of all its officers, but by the laws of the iſland he is not to appoint any one as a field officer, or general officer, who is not known to have 100 acres of land of inheritance within the iſland, nor any one as a captain, unleſs he have 40 acres at leaſt; nor can he eſtabliſh and direct any articles of war to commence, until an enemy, ſufficient to cauſe an alarm to the whole iſland, appear in ſight; and ſuch articles are to ceaſe being in force, as ſoon as the enemy ſhall diſappear. In ſeveral other reſpects too, his power over the militia is limited by the laws of the iſland; but in general he has a very extenſive power over the militia, which is divided into ſix regiments of foot, two regiments of horſe, and a troop of guards; and their numbers are uſually computed to amount to as follows.

Foot.	Effective men.
The brigde town regiment	1400
Leeward regiment	1200
St. Joſeph's regiment	1200
St. Thomas and St. James's regiment —	1200
Oiſtin's regiment —	1200
Windward regiment	1200
Total — —	7400

Horſe.	Effectives.
Leeward regiment	1000
Windward regiment	1000
Troop of guards —	130
Total — —	2130

Even this is a very conſiderable number for ſuch a ſmall iſland; but if they had by law prevented the employing of ſlaves in any domeſtick or mechanical buſineſs, their militia would long before now have become much more numerous; whereas they have gradually bred up their ſlaves to, and employed them ſo much in all ſorts of domeſtick and mechanical buſineſs, that the number of white men in the iſland is not thought to be now ſo large as it was formerly; which is a miſfortune well worth the conſideration of the Britiſh legiſlature, as it affects every one of our ſouthern colonies in America; and every one knows how much our northern

northern colonies depend for their support upon our southern colonies in that part of the world.

As to the produce of this island, it consists chiefly in sugars, of which they send every year large quantities to Britain, or the British plantations, and of late they send some directly to the other parts of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, which they could not do before Michaelmas, 1739. But in that year an act passed, by which sugars were permitted to be exported from all our sugar colonies, by such persons, in such ships, to such foreign countries, and under such regulations, as are in that act described. Beside sugars they likewise export large quantities of rum, and small quantities of cotton, ginger, indigo, and a few other trifling commodities; but with regard to their imports they employ their lands and their hands so much in the produce of sugar and rum, that they import almost every thing else that is necessary for the support or luxury of life, except small quantities of fresh provisions that are produced in their own plantations or gardens; and every thing they do import of the growth or manufacture of Europe, must be imported from Great-Britain, except wine from the Madeiras and Azores; and horses, servants, victuals, and linen cloth, of and from Ireland; and even from our own plantations in America they can import no wool, or woollen manufactures, nor any hats or felts of the growth or manufacture of those plantations; so that with regard both to their imports and exports they are very much, perhaps too much restrained; and the duty of four and an half per cent. according to the value of all goods exported from this island, and payable there at the time of exportation *, has always been found a very great load upon their exports, which has very much prevented the sale of them at foreign markets.

Yet nevertheless, there were such large quantities of sugars and rum sent home from this and our other sugar colonies, that our merchants here exported large quantities of both, and thereby increased considerably the general balance of trade in our favour; and they continued to do so, until the French got possession of the Island of Hispaniola; which possession they have acquired since the treaty of Utrecht, by a connivance in the Spanish ministers, and a more criminal connivance in the ministers of Great-Britain, as it is of such pernicious and dangerous consequence to our trade and settlements in the West-Indies, and is expressly contrary to an article in that treaty. By this possession the French have been enabled to produce and import from that island, and their other islands in the West-Indies, such quantities of sugar, as not only to supply their own home consumption, but to spare large quantities for exporting to foreign countries; and as their sugar planters have many advantages which our sugar plantations have not, and are free from many burdens and inconveniences which ours are liable to, they undersell us at all foreign markets so much, that before the present war we could export but a very small share of that commodity. And by possessing themselves of the mouth of the river Missisipi, and establishing a communication over land between that and the mouth of the river St. Laurence, both which they have done, likewise, since the treaty of Utrecht, and which we had a right to prevent, if so it had pleased our ministers, they have greatly reduced our skin and fur trade, and all our manufactures depending thereon.

From the produce of the Island of Barbadoes we may easily judge in what their trade consists. As they have no manufactures, it consists entirely in their exporting their sugars, rum, ginger, &c. and importing almost every thing else they have occasion for. With regard to their exports, the merchants settled in the island have very little concern; for every planter has his factor settled in Great-Britain, to whom he sends the produce of his estate, and draws upon him for the value, or has the value remitted by bill as soon as the goods are disposed of here, so that the merchants there have no concern but in the remittances. This practice is owing to their having no farmers or proprietors of small plantations in the island, and this again is owing to their having no publick sugar-mills, boiling-houses, or distilleries, where small farmers or proprietors might have their sugar and rum made, paying a certain rate for the making, or to the proprietors of which sugar-houses, &c. the farmers and proprietors of small plantations might sell their sugar-canes when fit for the mill, at such price as they could agree on. Instead of this almost every planter in Barbadoes and indeed in all our sugar islands, has a sugar-mill, &c. upon his own estate, and for his own particular use; and the expence of erecting them is so great, that no man of a small estate can pretend to it, which very much prevents the population of the country; for if every farmer or landho-

* *See Lond. Mag. for August last, p.* 394.

landholder in England were obliged to have a corn-mill and malt-house upon his own estate, we could not have near such a number of people in the country as we have at present, nor could we have such populous cities, if our merchants had no concern in our exports.

But as to the imports of this island, the merchants settled there are chiefly concerned. They import, in large quantities, every thing, except slaves, that the people can have occasion for; and all of them keep warehouses or shops for selling such goods out, in small quantities, to the planters and others, as they stand in need of them; and as they have a very considerable profit upon every thing they sell, it has drawn a number of people there to settle as merchants, but not near such a number as would have been, if the custom had been for the merchants there to be concerned in the exports as well as imports; which trade they may perhaps get into, now they have leave to send sugars directly to every foreign market, south of Cape Finisterre. As to the importation of slaves it is now chiefly carried on by the ships sent from hence to the coast of Africa, the captains of which are generally entrusted with being supercargoes; and they, after purchasing a cargo of slaves upon that coast, proceed to Barbadoes, or some other of our sugar islands, and sell their slaves to the planters and others that have occasion for them; but by the multitude of contending buyers upon the coast of Africa, the price of such slaves is now raised so high, that it may probably soon lessen this inhuman trade; especially if the planters and tradesmen of our sugar islands and plantations were encouraged to carry over poor children from hence, by giving them a right to the service of such children till their age of twenty four or five, which would add to the strength of all our colonies, and put an end to that barbarous and impolitick practice which now too much prevails in this country, of banishing, or as we call it, passing a poor man out of a parish where he supports his family by his labour, only because he has got a great number of children, which may, by accident, become burthensome to the parish, should he be allowed to stay there until he has obtained a settlement.

[*To be continued.*]

To make good BARM *or* YEST. (*See our last Vol. p.* 489.)

THICKEN two quarts of water with fine flour, till it be of the consistence of common water-gruel: Then boil it half an hour, and afterwards sweeten it with near half a pound of brown-sugar. When it is almost cold, pour it into a large jug upon four spoonfuls of barm or yest. Shake it well together, and let it stand uncovered a whole day, before the fire, in order to ferment. The fermentation will throw up a thin liquor to the top, which must be poured off. Shake the remainder, and cork it up for use. A gill and half is sufficient to ferment a peck loaf. Four spoonfuls of this artificial barm will make a fresh quantity, and so on in succession.

N. B. This barm has been frequently tried, and makes very good bread, but not quite so light as fresh barm, but by no means renders the bread heavy or lifty.

An infallible Cure for the Dysentery. A Prescription of the late Dr. Broxholm.

FIRST take a vomit; after that, take twice a week, going to bed, three grains of ipechachuana, in half a drachm of diascordium, without honey. The intermediate nights Eaton's balsamick styptick, barley, cinnamon-water, and milk-water, of each half an ounce. Let your food be white meats, with dried biscuit or stale bread, eating often, but little at a time.

P. S. I have given it to many, and never knew it fail of a cure.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

HAVING long observed the danger to which people employed upon seas or rivers are exposed, by dropping accidentally, or being forced into them; I thought it my duty to publish a short description of a contrivance for preventing one's sinking in water, which I invented some time ago, and made use of for myself. This I send to you, as the speediest and most universal way of communicating it to sea-faring people, and those who have the direction of them in a time of so much need; and to which I hope, for that reason, you will give a place in your useful collection.

A bag made of a large sheep's skin dressed, and served pretty much in the same way with the bag of a bag-pipe, that no air or water may get thro' the skin, or seam. The length of it is somewhat more than to reach quite round my body, above my cloaths, immediately below my arm pits. It is about seven or eight inches wide, except just under my arms, where it is only about two, for the convenience of moving them. Between the wide

wide and the narrow parts, and alſo at the ends, it is rounded for the convenience of ſewing, and the ſeam is upon the upper ſide. At each end it has a belt ſewed in with the ſeam, and a buckle upon one of them, for buckling upon my breaſt, where the two ends of the bag, when I have it on, meet. It has alſo four belts, one on each ſide the two narrow parts under my arms, for buckling around my ſhoulders. In the end that lies on my right breaſt there is fixed, in the ſame way that the chanter of a bag-pipe is, a pipe for blowing in the air. This pipe is about two inches in length, and has a valve of leather to prevent the air from getting out when it is blown in, and which ſcrews off to let out the air again. It points directly to my mouth for the conveniency of blowing up the bag quickly, in caſe of ſudden accidents, ſuch as falling into the water, &c. where before one's cloaths become ſo wet that he'll ſink, he may blow it up, tho' he cannot ſwim. I ſalt and always dry mine carefully, when by ſwimming, &c. it is wetted; but perhaps a ſolution of alum, or oil, would do better, which I intend to try; eſpecially, if, for ornament, the bag were made of parchment, or any other ſtuff thro' which air and water cannot penetrate. I have made an improvement in ſewing them, but cannot communicate it in writing.

This bag I always carry about with me in my pocket, and can wear it in time of danger either above or under my coat. It is not a whit more inconvenient than a broad belt; and I look upon it to be as neceſſary an accoutrement at ſea, or upon rivers, as a ſword. I really think, as does every one to whom I have communicated it, that every perſon employed at ſea ought to have one, ſince they are ſo cheap and eaſily procured, and carried about with one, and that it even deſerves the notice of the government, when ſo many brave Britons are expoſed upon the waters, in defence of their country. How many might ſuch bags have ſaved when the Prince George was burned, and at the unfortunate affair at St. Cas, upon the coaſt of France, and many other occaſions. With them men would be like as many fiſh; and upon urgent neceſſity, ſuch as at St. Cas, they need not wait upon flat-bottomed boats, as their bags would carry them as far as they pleaſed; and if they were large, a conſiderable weight beſides. In a word, they would ſave many lives, as well as diſpatches and other light things of great importance, and, in a great meaſure, take away the terror and danger of drowning in bad weather, eſpecially in landing and reimbarking in any enterprize.

I am, &c.

At the Deſire of our kind Correſpondent J. G. *we have given the Remedies for the moſt common Diſorders of the Eyes, from a Pamphlet called* The Fabrick of the EYE, &c. explained: *More eſpecially as we are informed, by a ſkilful Surgeon, that they are very efficacious Preparations for the Purpoſes they are intended to ſerve.*

"WHEN it is the extreme moiſture of the ball of the eye alone, which makes objects appear confuſed, the placing a piece of thick, clear glaſs between the eye, and the thing to be ſeen, renders it diſtinct again. Philoſophy may puzzle at an explanation of this, but it is enough to know it is a fact. Therefore, in theſe caſes, let a pair of ſpectacles be made of plain, thick coach-window glaſs, without any convexity; and let the perſon read with theſe, and, at the ſame time, uſe the following medicine; to dry up the abundant moiſture, and remove the cauſe. Grind to a fine powder a drachm of the white troches of rhazes, and ten grains of white vitriol; mix, by degrees, with theſe, ſix ounces of plantain-water. Waſh the eyes night and morning with this.

Avoid much reading, and never examine any thing but with a moderate light. Never face a ſtrong, bright fire; and when it is neceſſary to come into the ſunſhine, always keep the eyes half ſhut. Never look into the ſky, nor at the flame of a candle, nor read, write, or work by candle-light.

It will be ſoon ſeen whether the eyes be rendered drier by this practice. If they be, the perſon will ſoon be cured; if not, the next reſource is ſome drain for the humour. Three doſes of moderate phyſick ſhould be taken, each at two days diſtance from the other. If this does not ſucceed, a bliſter, ſeton, or iſſue, muſt be the next attempt: But bliſters inflame, and iſſues diſcharge irregularly. I have always found a ſeton in the neck the moſt effectual. It is near the part, and the diſcharge is conſiderable. The trouble of it is more than the pain: But if it were greater, the ſight is of ſo much conſequence, that people ſhould not think much of it. All this time the eye-water, before directed, ſhould be uſed. There are very few caſes this method will not effectually cure: And if only ſuch glaſſes

are here directed have been used, the sight will be perfect again, as soon as the cure is performed; and there will be no need of spectacles. But if the person has, idly, instead of plain glasses, used spectacles, he must continue them, even when the cure is finished: For the eyes having been accustomed to these, will not be able to see distinctly without them.

When a decay or weakness of sight comes on earlier than could reasonably be expected, and without any disease or other apparent cause, it sometimes will be in the power of medicine to relieve it; at least there will be no ill attending the use of the following remedy.

Slip off two ounces of the leaves of rosemary, put them whole into a bottle, with a pint of brandy, and shake it once a day; let this stand three days, then strain it off, and let the clear tincture run thro' paper: Mix a tea spoonful of this, with four tea spoonfuls of plantain water: Make it warm, and wash the inside of the eye with it every night, going to bed, moving about the eye lids, that some of it may get perfectly in between the lid and the eye. By degrees put less and less water to the tincture, till at length a tea spoonful of each be mixed for use: And let this be continued a long time, washing the eye with some of it every night.

The decay of sight, in these cases, is owing to the crystaline's growing too flat; and this is often occasioned by the weakness, and coldness of the part. This tincture will remove the cause, and will often restore that part of the eye to its natural form, and the sight will be perfect."

"In dry inflammations of the eyes, bleeding is the first thing to be done; and it often performs a cure alone: But it is better to add to its efficacy, by the following easy application. Mix a quarter of a pint of plantain water, with two spoonfuls of brandy: Put to it fifteen grains of levigated tutty. Wash the inner part of the eye with this, four or five times a day.

If this does not cure, let the bleeding be repeated the third morning; and the day after, let a gentle purge be taken. Continue the use of the eye water; and at night bind gently over the eyes a linen, six or eight times doubled, and moistened with red wine, in which a few red rose-buds have been boiled. This method, all in all cases, where there are no particular circumstances, perform a cure.

In inflammations with moisture, more to be considered, because more symptoms occur.

Bleeding is necessary, and it must be repeated occasionally.

Dissolve three grains of salt of lead, in a quarter of a pint of plantain-water; and wash the eye with this four or five times a day.

If the complaint do not grow better, use the following. Grind to a fine powder half a drachm of roach alum; mix this with the white of a new laid egg, and beat them up very well together, till they are mixed into a curd. Spread this upon a doubled linen rag, and lay it over the eye. Let it lye on two hours. Let this be repeated as there is occasion; and if the disorder do not give way to these remedies, a seton must be made in the neck.

When a thick humour fastens the eyelids together in a morning, and the corner of the eye is sore, and the whole globe troubled with an itching; the best remedy is ointment of tutty. A piece of this, as big as the head of the largest pin, must be put into the corner of the eye at night, going to bed; and three times a day the following water must be used. Pick off an ounce of leaves of *vervain*, fresh gathered. Pour upon them a pint of boiling water; let it stand till cold, and then strain it off thro' a sieve; let it settle to be quite clear; and add to it four spoonfuls of brandy; let the eye be washed with this, every two or three hours. The virtues of vervain are not sufficiently known."

"In some inflammations the eyes always seem to be filled with dirt, and the pain is excessive. This arises from a thick humour, which is secreted within the eye-lid, which covers it at first like a jelly, and afterwards hardens into little lumps of a kind of solid matter. These hurt the eye, and feel like dirt in it.

Rub to powder six grains of levigated lapis calaminaris; add to it six grains of sugar of lead, and eight grains of crude sal armoniac. When these are very fine, mix them with half a pint of plantain-water, and let the eye be washed with this four or five times a day.

When the eyes are inflamed, and red only at the corners, or for some little way thence toward the centre of the eye, but the upper and lower part are not affected, the cure is generally easy: But it must be taken in time; for this disease, if neglected, is very apt to degenerate into a worse. The following eye-water will usually cure it in a few days time, when only the corners are swelled and sore. Rub to a fine powder half a drachm of white vitriol:

vitriol; Mix it with a scruple of the powder of florentine iris, and put them into a bottle, with a pint and four ounces of plantain water; shake the whole together, and wash the eyes twice or three times a day.

If a pimple rise upon the globe of the eye, it adds greatly to the pain of these inflammations. The common methods must be used, and the patient must be kept carefully from facing any strong light. When matter is formed in the pimple, which will be in some time, it must be let out by opening the top of it with a lancet, and then the eye must be washed with the vervain eye-water, till it is perfectly well.

Sometimes five or six little sores will be formed in different parts of the eye, which will become ulcers, and will be not only very painful, but sometimes will leave scars that hurt the sight. This requires a more powerful remedy than the former.

Tie a piece of camphire in a rag, and put it into a bottle, with a pint of plantain water. When it has been two days in the water, that will be fit to use. Wash the eye with it four or fives times a day, and then use the following.

Rub to fine powder a scruple of the lapis divinus; then add a quarter of an ounce of sugar-candy; and dissolve the whole in a pint of plantain-water: Add two spoonfuls of brandy, and wash the eye with this till the little ulcers are cleansed and healed; then bathe the eye three times a day with warm milk.

Sometimes the whole eye, and eye-lids, and even the nose, will be swelled and inflamed, soon after the first appearance of what is called the blood-shot. This requires immediate and plentiful bleeding.

Mix plantain-water, half a pint, with two spoonfuls of brandy, and frequently bathe all the parts with this, warm: At night let the following be laid on, also warm. Boil some marshmallow root sliced thin, in common water, till it is quite soft; mash it with a little of the water, and a piece of crumb of bread, and lay on some of this all over where the inflammation goes.

The bleeding must be repeated at times, and a purge taken every other day. If this does not succeed, a seton must be made in the neck. No care is too much in this case, for the humour is so sharp, that the sight is in great danger; and even the little sores, made by it on the cheeks and nose, leave scars that never wear out."

"Sometimes after a blow, or from the effect of a violent cold, the body of the eye will swell out, so that the sight will appear sunk in form of a hole in the middle. This is attended with great pain and danger, unless proper remedies be used, the white of the eye will rise out to near half an inch in thickness; and matter will be formed by which the eye will be destroyed. Whether a blow, or a fever, or whatever be the cause, bleeding is immediately necessary; and it must be repeated two or three times. Sweating the part is also very proper; and for this purpose the best thing is plantain-water with a little brandy. This must be warmed, and cloths, wetted in it, must be applied frequently to the eye, to keep all that part of the face in a gentle dew. A brisk purge, unless the fever render this improper, should be given every other day.

It will be soon seen whether the swelling and inflammation abates. If they do not, there is danger of matter being formed, which probably will destroy the sight.

To prevent this, use the following. Boil red roses in red port wine, and add a few leaves of rosemary; when the wine is very strong of the ingredients, dip pieces of linen, many times doubled, into it, and apply them to the eye on the outside, binding them gently on, without pressing. Let this be repeated once in a quarter of an hour; and with the effect of purges and bleeding, it will probably succeed. If not, the surgeon should be called in, for there will be need of a very skilful hand, and great knowledge, to prevent the most extream mischief."

There has been lately published A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government in respect to neutral Nations, during the present War; *in which all the Arguments made use of by one of our Correspondents* * *against the* Dutch *having any Right to carry on the* French *Trade for them, are fully and strongly enforced; particularly, that of our not being obliged to fulfil our Part of any Treaty subsisting between us, because the* Dutch *have not performed theirs. Upon this Subject the Author observes as follows.*

"TREATIES of alliance being nothing more than stipulations of mutual advantages between two communities in favour of each other, ought to be considered in the nature of a bargain, the conditions of which are always supposed to be equal, at least in the opinion of those who make it: He therefore, who breaks his part of the contract, destroys the equality or justice of it, and forfeits all pretence to those benefits, which

* *See before, p.* 323—327, *and p.* 390—394.

other party had ſtipulated in his favour: "*Si pars una* (ſays Grotius *) *Fœdus violaverit, poterit altera a Fœdere diſcedere, nam capita Fœderis ſingula conditionis vim habent.*" And Puffendorf, ſpeaking of conventions, ſays †, "*Nec hæc alterum obligant, ubi ab uno legibus conventionis non fuerit ſatisfactum.*"

And a little after he obſerves thus:

"That the poſſeſſions of the crown of Great-Britain in Europe have been attacked by the armies of France;—that in ſuch caſe Holland is obliged by treaties to grant immediate ſuccours, and after a certain time to join with Great-Britain in open war;—that ſhe hath not performed theſe conditions, and hath therefore forfeited all title to any advantages contained in thoſe treaties, and above all to ſuch, as may ariſe from the nature of the war itſelf."

And after fully confirming theſe obſervations, he anſwers two objections as follows:

"It will, however, perhaps be objected, that England was the aggreſſor in the preſent war, and that unleſs ſhe had been firſt attacked, the caſe of the guaranties did not exiſt."—True it is, that the treaties, which contain theſe guaranties, are called defenſive treaties only; but the words of them, and particularly of that of 1678, by no means expreſs the point clearly in the ſenſe of the objection; they guaranty, in general, certain rights and poſſeſſions of both parties, and when they declare, what ſhall be done, in caſe either ſhall be "attacked," or "moleſted," in thoſe parts, which are the objects of the guaranties, it is not mentioned as neceſſary, that this ſhould be the firſt attack;—if however we allow the treaties to have all the meaning, which they who make this objection can require, the evidence of facts will ſufficiently prove, that France was the aggreſſor in the preſent war;—if we look to America, the preſent war there is little more than a continuation of the laſt, repeated uſurpations of the poſſeſſions of Great-Britain have been there the conſtant employment of France, almoſt from the hour in which the treaty of Aix was ſigned; and theſe were at laſt followed by an avowed military attack upon a fort belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by regular troops, acting under a commiſſion from the court of France:—If we conſider America, as having no concern in the preſent queſtion; France will alſo be found to have been the aggreſſor in the European war:—If we regard the intention alone, the firſt hoſtile intention in Europe was the deſign to invade Great-Britain, ſufficiently proved, and avowed by the preparations which France made for it:—If we look for the firſt overt-act, France made the firſt open attack upon Minorca;—the opinion indeed of the parties concerned ſufficiently ſhew, that the attack upon Minorca was the opening of the European war; notwithſtanding all, which had paſſed elſewhere, propoſals for an accommodation of the American diſputes were never diſcontinued, nor the war conſidered as univerſal, till that iſland was abſolutely invaded. As for the captures at ſea, they muſt be conſidered as belonging to the American war. They were made in conſequence of the hoſtilities there firſt commenced, and were ſeized as reprizals, for the injuries there committed upon the property of the people of England; as ſuch they were always declared to be taken by the miniſters of England, and the value of them to be on that account retained ‡; and the legiſlature hath expreſsly refuſed to diſtribute it among the captors, as they have done in reſpect to all other prizes, which have been made ſince the war of Europe began: But even if this diſtinction, which puts the queſtion out of all doubt, had not been made by the government of Great-Britain, theſe captures ſurely can never be looked upon but as a part of the American war; as ſuch a war muſt always be ſupported by ſuccours ſent from Europe, it is abſurd to ſuppoſe that either party in this caſe would not endeavour, as far as he was able, to take or deſtroy entirely the ſhipping of his enemy, by which alone thoſe ſuccours could be conveyed: Countries, which have very little internal force within themſelves, cannot be defended but by ſuch troops as are thrown into them; to deſeat therefore the only means by which this can be effected, muſt be eſteemed as material a part of ſuch a war, as the means to inveſt a fortreſs are a material part of a ſiege.—But after all, when the execution of guaranties depends on queſtions like theſe, it will never, I fear, be difficult for an ally, who hath a mind to break his engagements, to find an evaſion to eſcape; it is his duty, however, on ſuch occaſions, to weigh well the ſpirit of his alliances, and to conſider which party hath always ſhewn the moſt ambition, or hath moſt inclination and ability to invade the dominions of his neighbour; it is not the firſt military action alone, but the uſurpation of another's right, or the denial of juſtice, which in the opinion of the

* *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis, Lib.* ii. *Cap.* xv. *ſect.* 15. † *Puffendorf de Jure Natura & Gentium, Lib.* iii. *Cap.* viii. *ſect.* 8. ‡ *See the Engliſh declaration of war.*

the ablest writers denominate the aggressor, and evince the commencement of a war.

A more subtle objection will still perhaps be made, to what has been said: It will be urged, "that tho' France was the aggressor in Europe, yet that it was only in consequence of the hostilities commenced before in America; with which it is determined by treaties, that Holland is to have no concern; and that the rights contested at present are not contained in the guaranties."—If the reasoning, on which this objection is founded, was admitted, it would alone be sufficient to destroy the effects of every guaranty, and to extinguish that confidence, which nations mutually place in each other, on the faith of defensive alliances: It points out to the enemy a certain method of avoiding the inconvenience of such an alliance: It shews him where he ought to begin his attack; let only the first effort be made upon some place not included in the guaranty, and after that, he may pursue his views against the very object of it, without any apprehensions of the consequence; let France first attack some little spot belonging to Holland in America, and her barrier would be no longer guarantied: To argue in this manner would be to trifle with the most solemn engagements. The proper object of guaranties is the preservation of some particular country in the possession of some particular power. The treaties above mentioned, promise the defence of the dominions of each party in Europe, simply and absolutely, whenever they are "attacked" or "molested." If in the present war the first attack was made out of Europe, it is manifest, that long ago an attack hath also been made in Europe; and that is beyond a doubt the case of these guaranties.

Let us try, however, if we cannot discover what hath once been the opinion of Holland on a point of this nature.—It hath already been observed, that the defensive alliance between England and Holland of 1678, is but a copy of the twelve first articles of the French treaty of 1662; soon after Holland had concluded this last alliance with France, she became engaged in a war with England; the attack then first began, as in the present case, out of Europe, on the coast of Guinea; and the cause of the war was also the same, a disputed right to certain possessions out of the bounds of Europe, some in Africa, and others in the East-Indies: Hostilities having continued for some time in those parts, they afterwards commenced also in Europe; immediately upon this, Holland declared, that the case of that guaranty did exist; and demanded the succours, which were stipulated: I need not produce the memorials of their ministers to prove this; history sufficiently informs us, that France acknowledged the claim, granted the succours, and entered even into open war in the defence of her ally: Here then we have the sentiments of Holland on the same article, in a case minutely parallel: France also pleads in favour of the same opinion, tho' her concession in this respect, checked at that time her youthful monarch in the first essay of his ambition, delayed for several months his entrance into the Spanish provinces, and brought on him the enmity of England.

If any doubt can yet remain about the meaning and intent of this article, it may farther be proved from the opinion of the minister who made it:—Immediately after Holland was engaged in the war abovementioned, she sent to the court of France Monf. Van Beuningen, to press the execution of that guaranty, which he had himself concluded: It is remarkable, that in his conversations on this subject with Monf. de Lionne, the same objection was debated, against which I now contend: Van Beuningen treated it with great contempt; he asked Monf. de Lionne*, if the pretence of the European war being only a continuation of that of Africa was what the English alone alledged to deprive them of the succours of France, or whether the French ministry laid any stress upon it, as an argument, at all to be supported. De Lionne at first gave him to understand, that he thought it of some weight, "*A quoi, je repondis,*" says Van Beuningen, "*que je ne croyois pas que cette objection fut serieuse, puis qu' il alors, que celui, qui a commencé la Guerre en Guinneé, & de la en Europe, n'a pas commencé de Guerre en Europe; & ne pouvoit passer pour troubler la paix & le commerce en Europe, parce qu' il l'avoit troublé ailleurs auparavant;*" and then he adds, "*Ce, que j'ajoutai a ce raisonnement pour refuter cette objection, resta sans replique.*" This was the same Monf. Van Beuningen who negotiated our defensive treaty of 1678; he made the terms of both the guaranties precisely alike; and we have shewed, that our own case at present is exactly the same as this, on which opinion hath been produced."

INDI

* *Lettre de Monsieur Van Beuningen à Monsieur de Witt, December 26, 1664*

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

SPEECH *of the Chief of the* Mickmakis, *or* Maricheets *Savages, dependent on the Government of* Cape Breton. *From* An Account of their Customs and Manners, *lately published.*

"WHEN all the peltry of the beasts killed in the enemy's country (with whom they are about to declare war) is piled in a heap, the oldest Sagamo, or chieftain of the assembly, gets up, and asks, What weather it is? Is the sky clear? Does the sun shine? On being answered in the affirmative, he orders the young men to carry the pile of peltry to a rising-ground, or eminence, at some little distance from the cabbin, or place of assembly. As this is instantly done, he follows them, and as he walks along begins, and continues his address to the sun in the following terms:"

"Be witness, thou great and beautiful luminary, of what we are this day going to do in the face of thy orb! If thou didst disapprove us, thou wouldst, this moment, hide thyself, to avoid affording the light of thy rays to all the actions of this assembly. Thou didst exist of old, and still existeth. Thou remainest for ever as beautiful, as radiant, and as benevolent, as when our first fore-fathers beheld thee. Thou wilt always be the same. The father of the day can never fail us; who makes every thing vegetate, and without whom cold, darkness, and horror, would every where prevail. Thou knowest all the iniquitous procedure of our enemies towards us. What perfidy have they not used; what deceit have they not employed, whilst we had no room to distrust them? There are now more than five, six, seven, eight moons revolved since we left the principal amongst our daughters with them, in order thereby to form the most durable alliance with them; in short, we and they are the same (as to our being, constitution, and blood;) and yet we have seen them look on these girls of the most distinguished [illegible] *Kayheepidetchque*, as mere playthings for them, an amusement, a pastime put by us into their hands, to afford them a quick and easy consolation, for the blows we had given them in the preceding war. Yet, we had made them [illegible], that this supply of our principal [illegible]ens was, in order that they should [illegible]ople their country more honourably, [illegible] put them under a necessity of con[illegible], that we were now become sincerely their friends, by delivering to them so sacred a pledge of amity, as our principal blood. Can we then, unmoved, behold them so basely abusing that thorough confidence of ours? Beautiful, all-seeing, all-penetrating luminary! without whose influence the mind of man has neither efficacy nor vigour, thou hast seen to what a pitch that nation (who are however our brothers) has carried its insolence towards our principal maidens. Our resentment would not have been so extreme with respect to girls of more common birth, and the rank of whose fathers had not a right to make such an impression on us. But here we are wounded in a point there is no passing over in silence or unrevenged. Beautiful luminary! who art thyself so regular in thy course, and in the wise distribution thou makest of thy light from morning to evening, wouldst thou have us not imitate thee? And whom can we better imitate? The earth stands in need of thy governing thyself as thou dost towards it. There are certain places, where thy influence does not suffer itself to be felt, because thou dost not judge them worthy of it. But, as for us, it is plain that we are thy children; for we can know no origin but that which thy rays have given us, when first marrying, efficaciously, with the earth we inhabit, they impregnated its womb, and caused us to grow out of it like the herbs of the field, and the trees of the forest, of which thou art equally the common father. To imitate thee then, we cannot do better than no longer to countenance or cherish those, who have proved themselves so unworthy thereof. They are no longer, as to us, under a favourable aspect. They shall dearly pay for the wrong they have done us. They have not, it is true, deprived us of the means of hunting for our maintenance and cloathing; they have not cut off the free passage of our canoes, on the lakes and rivers of this country; but they have done worse; they have supposed in us a tameness of sentiments, which does not, nor cannot, exist in us. They have defloured our principal maidens in wantonness, and lightly sent them back to us. This is the just motive which cries out for vengeance. Sun! be thou favourable to us in this point, as thou art in that of our hunting, when we beseech thee to guide us in quest of our daily support. Be propitious to us, that we may not fail of discovering the ambushes that may be laid for us; that we may not be surprized unawares in our cabbins, or elsewhere;

where; and, finally, that we may not fall into the hands of our enemies. Grant them no chance with us, for they deserve none. Behold the skins of their beasts now a burnt-offering to thee! Accept it, as if the fire-brand I hold in my hands, and now set to the pile, was lighted immediately by thy rays, instead of our domestick fire."

INVOCATION *of the* MOON. *From the same.*

"HOW great, O Moon! is thy goodness, in actually, for our benefit, supplying the place of the father of the day, as, next to him, thou hast concurred to make us spring out of that earth we have inhabited from the first ages of the world, and takest particular care of us, that the malignant air of the night should not kill the principle and bud of life within us. Thou regardest us, in truth, as thy children. Thou hast not, from the first time, discontinued to treat us like a true mother. Thou guidest us in our nocturnal journies. By the favour of thy light it is, that we have often struck great strokes in war; and more than once have our enemies had cause to repent their being off their guard in thy clear winter-nights. Thy pale rays have often sufficiently lighted us, for our marching in a body without mistaking our way; and have enabled us not only to discover the ambushes of the enemy, but often to surprize him asleep. However we might be wanting to ourselves, thy regular course was never wanting to us. Beautiful spouse of the Sun! give us to discover the tracks of elks, moose-deer, martins, lynxes, and bears, when urged by our wants, we pursue by night the hunt after these beasts. Give to our women the strength to support the pains of child-birth, render their wombs prolifick, and their breasts inexhaustible fountains."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, for October (p. 523.) Mr. Eagland pronounces Mr. P. P's. answer to the law question (p. 505.) to be decisive; but I must beg leave to dissent from him. Mr. P. P. gives the nephew one-third of the mother's share; whereas the will, in one of the cases therein specified, expressly gives him one-half of her share. Mr. P. P. makes the nephew's share two ninths, and the daughter's four ninths of the son's share; but in the will, the nephew's share is one-third, and the daughter's two-thirds of the son's share. The fundamental error, in all the answers hitherto published, is the not fixing a mean for the mother's share. The relative proportions of all the shares, except the mother's, are settled in the will. The son's, the daughter's, and the nephew's shares, are to each other invariably, as 6, 4, and 2; but the mother's share is in one case 6, and in another 4 of these parts. Consequently, in the present case, which is a combination of the other two, her share must be 5, a mean between 6 and 4. Divide, therefore, the 2000l. into 17 equal parts, and give the son 6, the mother 5, the daughter 4, and the nephew 2. Then the son's share will be $705\frac{15}{17}$l. the mother's $588\frac{4}{17}$l. the daughter's $470\frac{10}{17}$l. and the nephew's $235\frac{5}{17}$l.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble servant,

Newent, Gloucestershire, Nov. 22, 1758. WM. DAVIES.

Berlin, Nov. 21. By Authority.

The Relation of the King's Campaign, in 1758, continued from p. 600.

AFTER M. de Harsch had raised the siege of Neisse, the king sent the corps under general Fouquet over the river of that name. The enemy immediately raised the blockade of Cosel. They took a second thought, and returned to blockade it again: But the corps that approached the fortress was driven off, and lost its baggage, and above 100 men, who were made prisoners. M. de Harsch hath retired into Bohemia, and M. de Ville keeps near Jagerndorff.

The King's army set out on the 8th from the neighbourhood of Neisse, to go back to Saxony, where the enterprises of the Austrians made our speedy return necessary. During our absence, M. Daun had marched towards Dresden, in hopes of taking it by assault. He encamped, on the 10th, within cannon-shot of that city. The army of prince Henry repassed the Elbe, and took its camp on the side of the Black-Gate, inclining towards the eminence of Weissen Hirsch. M. Daun cannonaded the town; and his light troops, supported by the grenadiers of his army, having attempted to make themselves masters of the suburbs at Pirna Gate and See-Thor-Gate, the governor count Schmettau, set fire to these suburbs. This fire stopt the Austrians, and gave the king, and general Wedel, and count Dohna, time to come up, though by different roads. The enemy's design w

to make themselves masters of Torgau, Dresden, and Leipsick, at the same time, and with the two bodies of forces under Laudoun and O'Kelly, to keep the king out of Lusatia.

When M. de Haddick advanced against Torgau, he was repulsed with loss by general Wedel, who pursued him to the neighbourhood of Eulenbourg. Count Dohna followed him. They drove the enemy from Eulenbourg, took an hundred prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and some baggage. The siege of Leipsick was raised at the same time; whilst the king was driving Laudoun and O'Kelly before him, who retreated to Zittau. On the 10th, M. Daun raised the siege of Dresden, and the king arrived there the 20th. The army of the empire (as it calls itself) as well as the Austrians, is falling back to Bohemia; and, according to all appearance, the campaign is drawing to an end. There have been six sieges raised almost at the same time; that of Colberg, carried on by general Palmbach, under the orders of marshal Fermor; that of Neisse, by M. de Harsch; that of Cosel, by an Hungarian, whose name we know not; that of Dresden, by marshal Daun; the blockade of Torgau, by M. Haddick, and that of Leipsick, by the prince of Deux-Ponts. One may say of all these formidable armies, which have kept the field this year, "The mountain in labour brought forth a mouse."

The Success the new TRAGEDY *of* CLEONE *has met with, in its Representation, is an Instance, that Virtue and the tender Affections have still many Votaries, and the gentle Touches of Humanity in that Composition, cannot fail of endearing the Author to the Publick: We shall give the following Account of it to our Readers.*

THE story is built on the old legend of St. Genevieve, written originally in French, and from thence translated into English, about an hundred years since, by Sir William Lower. This piece, when first written, consisted only of three acts, which being shewn to Mr. Pope about three years before his death, he advised the author to extend it to five. After Mr. Pope's decease, however, it was laid aside for several years, till, at length, the author happened to fall on a method of altering and extending the plan, which brought it to its present state.

The Dramatis Personæ are the following:

Sifroy, a general officer.—Beaufort, sen. the father of Cleone.—Beaufort, jun. her brother.—Paulet, the friend of Sifroy.—Glanville, a near relation.—Ragozin, a servant, corrupted by Glanville.—Cleone, the wife of Sifroy.—Isabella, her companion.—A child about five years old, son to Sifroy and Cleone.

The following is the fable on which it is founded.

Sifroy, a commander in the army, is husband to Cleone, from whom he has been absent three years. They have a son about five years of age; and in the same house with Cleone lives Paulet, a young gentleman, who is a friend to Sifroy. In the family are two relations, Glanville and Isabella. Glanville endeavours to make it be believed, that he has been defrauded of an estate, of which Sifroy is in possession, and which he endeavours to obtain, by murdering all who should obstruct his villainous designs. The scheme which he forms to effect his purpose is the following. He writes a letter to Sifroy, the bearer of which is Ragozin, wherein he acquaints him that Cleone has been false to him, and mentions Paulet as the adulterer. On the receipt of this letter, Sifroy writes back to Glanville to send Cleone to her father's house. In the mean time Glanville resolves to murder Paulet, that he may no longer be an hindrance to his project, and on the return of Sifroy to lay the charge of Paulet's death on him by means of false witnesses. And in the interval between the death of Paulet and the return of Sifroy, his design is to violate Cleone, who had preferred Sifroy to him; and if he does not succeed in his attempt, to murder her and her son, to glut his revenge. All this he endeavours to effect by means of Isabella, whom he gains by a pretended love; and Ragozin, whom he persuades to be the murderer, by the promises of gain.

The first act opens with an interview between Glanville and Isabella, wherein Glanville persuades her that his views are perfectly honest, and that he means, as to her particular, to "sanctify their joys by sacred wedlock." Isabella is with difficulty persuaded that Sifroy has defrauded Glanville of the estate, and adds,

"But grant thou should'st succeed,
what will ensue?
Suppose him dead, doth he not leave an [heir,
An infant son? He will prevent thy
claim.—"

To which Glanville answers,

"That bar were easily removed."

At this instant enters Ragozin, with the following letter from Sifroy, in answer to that of Glanville, which Glanville reads to Isabella.

"Tho' thou haſt ſtabbed me to the heart, I cannot but thank thy goodneſs for the tender regard thou haſt ſhown to my honour. The traitor Paulet ſhall die by my own hand: That righteous vengeance muſt be mine. Mean time, forbid the villain's entrance to my houſe. As to her who was once my wife, let her go to her father's, to whom I have written, leaving it to him to vindicate her virtue, or conceal her ſhame. I am in too much confuſion to add more. SIFROY."

The third ſcene changes to another room, in which are preſent Cleone and Paulet. Cleone laments the long abſence of Siſroy. Paulet endeavours to recover her ſpirits, by aſſuring her, that her conſort has gained a victory over the enemy, whoſe chief commander was ſlain by the hand of Siſroy himſelf. But this is of little avail. Cleone diſcovers ſome ſecret uneaſineſs, and declares, that ſhe has cauſe to fear that Iſabella is the wife of Glanville, the latter of whom ſhe ſuſpects of baſe deſigns againſt her. Soon afterwards Cleone hears Glanville's voice, and ſends Paulet into another room, that he may overhear them. Glanville enters, and endeavours to corrupt the chaſte, the innocent Cleone, by repreſenting Siſroy as having little regard for her, and telling her,

"Methinks the man but ill deſerves your truth,
Who leaves the ſweet elyſium of your arms,
To tread the dangerous fields of horrid war."

And throughout the whole ſcene he endeavours to perſuade her to yield to his embraces; but this ſhe refuſes with an inflexible reſolution. In the midſt of this diſcourſe Paulet burſts into the room, and ſhames him to his face; but Glanville, in his defence, declares, that he only did it to try her conſtancy, and then departs. Soon afterwards he re-enters to them with Ragozin; and produces the letter from Siſroy, wherein he forbids Paulet entrance into the houſe. Paulet urges, that the hand is forged, and gives a challenge to Glanville, which the latter accepts; but on Paulet's departure, Glanville immediately gives orders to Ragozin to waylay and murder him.

The ſecond act opens with another interview between Glanville and Iſabella, wherein ſhe acquaints him, that ſhe had ſhewn the letter to Cleone, "forg'd againſt *himſelf*,"

"Preſſing her inſtant flight, and branding *him*
With black deſigns againſt her life."

And that ſhe thereupon reſolved to make her eſcape: Ragozin enters, and acquaints Glanville that he had effected his purpoſe againſt Paulet, and had left him to an haſty burial where Glanville had appointed. Glanville then ſends Ragozin to intercept Cleone and her ſon in Badenwood, and, as Ragozin ſays, "direct them to the world unknown."

The fourth ſcene repreſents Cleone with her child, ſeeking Paulet, whom ſhe laments ſhe cannot find. Scene 5. Iſabella enters and urges her flight, whereupon Cleone and her little infant ſet out, after making this invocation:

"But, O great Power! who, bending from thy throne,
Look'ſt down with pitying eyes on erring man,
Whom weakneſs blinds, and paſſions lead aſtray,
Impute not to Siſroy this cruel wrong!
O heal his boſom, wounded by the darts
Of lying ſlander, and reſtore to him
That peace, which I muſt never more regain."

After a ſhort ſoliloquy of Iſabella, Glanville enters the room, whom Iſabella reproaches with his fears that ſhe would betray him. Iſabella departs, and Glanville going out, is told, that young Beaufort, the brother of Cleone, enquires for him. Beaufort being entered, Glanville tells him, that Cleone and Paulet were both fled together. After this the elder Beaufort enters, and can ſcarce be perſuaded of Cleone's guilt; but for ſatiſfaction, both the father and ſon reſolve to go to Paulet's habitation.

Act III. ſcene 1, repreſents Siſroy repeating a ſoliloquy in the area before his houſe. The ſecond ſcene changes to a room in the houſe, in which Iſabella acquaints Glanville, that ſhe ſaw Siſroy paſs by from the window. The next ſcene Iſabella departs and Siſroy enters. In this ſcene Glanville perſuades Siſroy of Cleone's guilt; Siſroy burns with rage, and vows revenge on Paulet. The father is next conducted in, who reaſons with Siſroy on the truth of the charge; during which time enters Beaufort the younger, who aſſures his father that Paulet is murdered, and that Glanville is falſe.

The ſixth ſcene changes to the wood, in which the darkneſs of the night, and the cloſeneſs of the trees, added to the dreadful howl of ſavage beaſts, conſpire to render the ſcene moſt terrifying. In this wood Cleone and her child, who diſcover marks of great terror, are purſued by Ragozin maſked, with a drawn dagger. Cleone is heard to ſhriek with moſt horrid

horrid cries, and retreating back, falls in a swoon. Ragozin re-enters, having murdered the child, and escapes with all speed, thinking he had also killed Cleone. Cleone rises from her trance, and departs to seek her child.

The next scene represents the child lying murdered in an adjacent part of the wood. Cleone falls down by him, kissing his corps, and weeping. Then raising herself on her arm, after a dead silence, and looking by degrees more and more wild, she proceeds, in a distracted manner, to prattle to her child as if he was asleep.

Act IV. Scene, a room in Sifroy's house. Isabella acquaints Glanville that he is betrayed, and lays the charge on Ragozin. Ragozin enters, and assuring Glanville that Cleone and her son no longer obstructed his views, insists on his stipulated reward that night, which Glanville promises to pay.

Then Ragozin departs, and Sifroy enters, and while Sifroy reproaches Glanville for his treacherous proceedings, the father of Cleone, attended with officers, enters the room, and Glanville is taken away guarded to a magistrate. Sifroy and Beaufort senior still remain, and Beaufort jun. enters, and acquaints them of the murder of Cleone's son; and that Cleone, who was quite distracted, could not be prevailed on to quit the place. On which they all agree to go to her.

The fifth act opens with the scene of the wood. Cleone is discovered sitting by her dead child, over whom she has formed a little bower of shrubs and branches of trees. She seems very busy in picking the leaves from a bush in her hand. Sifroy, Beaufort, sen. Isabella, Glanville, Ragozin, and officers, enter the wood, where Sifroy and Beaufort burst into exclamations of terror, but are instantly silent on beholding Cleone rise. Sifroy advances to her, but Cleone still continuing frighted and trembling, says,

" Sweet heaven,
Protect me! O if you pity, save
My infant!—Cast away that bloody steel!
And on my knees I'll kiss the gentle hand,
That spar'd my child!—Glanville shall never know [live,
But we are dead—In this lone wood we'll
And I no more will seek my husband's house: [deed!"
And yet I never wrong'd him! never in-

And presently after,

" Stay, stay—for you are good, and will not hurt [you weep?
My lamb. Alas, you weep—why should
I am his mother, yet I cannot weep.
Have you more pity than a mother feels?
But I will weep no more—my heart is cold."

Then Sifroy falling on his knees, repeats the following prayer:

" O mitigate thy wrath, good heaven! [more
Thou know'st
My weakness—lay not on thy creature
Than he can bare: Restore her, O restore her!
But if it must not be—if I am doom'd
To stand a dreadful warning, to deter
Frail man from sudden passion—then, great Power,
O take, in mercy take, this wretched life!"

As Sifroy rises, Isabella comes forward, and throws herself at his feet.

" Hear, hear me, Sir!—My very heart is pierc'd! [guilt,
And my shock'd soul, beneath a load of
Sinks down in terrors insupportable.
'Tis heaven impels me to reveal the crimes
In which, O misery! I have been involv'd—
Protect me, save me from his desperate rage!"

At these words Glanville suddenly pulls out a short dagger which he had concealed in his bosom, and attempts to stab her; but Sifroy prevents it by wrenching it from him. Ragozin now endeavours to escape, but is seized by one of the officers. Then Isabella goes on:

" Tremble, O wretch!—Thou see'st that heaven is just,
Nor suffers even ourselves to hide our deeds.
To death I yield—nor hope, nor wish for life—
Permit me to reveal some dreadful truths,
And I shall die content. Thy hapless wife,
Chaste as the purest angel of the sky,
By Glanville is traduc'd—By him betray'd,
Paulet is murder'd—and by his device,
The lovely child. Inveigled by his arts,
And by the flattering hopes of wealth ensnar'd— [soul,"
Distracting thought! I have destroy'd my

In the last scene, where are present Cleone, Sifroy, Beaufort, sen. and Beaufort, jun. Cleone is represented as still distracted, and breaking forth into these expressions:

" O who hath done it!—who hath done this deed [sweet babe
Of death?—My child is murder'd—my
Bereft of life!—Thou Glanville! thou art he! [fant!—
O bloody fiend! destroy a child! an in-
O wretch, forbear!—See, see the little heart
Bleeds on his dagger's point!
[*Looking down to the earth.*
But lo! the furies!—the black fiends of hell

Have seiz'd the murderer! look! they tear his heart— [he strikes
That heart which had no pity!—Hark! His eye-balls glare—his teeth together gnash
In bitterness of anguish—While the fiends
Scream in his frighted ear—*Thou shalt not murder!*"

After this she recovers her reason, bids farewell to her father and her husband, grows fainter and fainter, and at last expires.

The moral which is drawn from this Tragedy is expressed in an invocation to the Deity, spoke by Beaufort, sen. which concludes the performance.

" Offended Power! at length with pitying eyes
Look on our misery! Cut short this thread
That links my soul too long to wretched life! [fate,
And let mankind, taught by his hapless
Learn one great truth, experience finds too late; [flow,
That dreadful ills from rash resentment
And sudden passions end in lasting woe."

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IN the vacation I took a trip into the country, and in my tour visited one of our universities, where I had often admired the ingenuity of the lower people, especially such as attend as servants in the several colleges: This I always imputed to the education of the place, and the frequent intercourse they must necessarily have with the students. But there is such a superabundant fund of learning now subsisting there, that the overflowings of it descend even to the *brutes*; insomuch, that in one day, within the precincts of that university, I found a *celebrated learned horse*, and a *matchless learned dog*, instructing the people, and exhibiting lectures to different sets of pupils, each of them claiming the *peculiar* excellence of doing it *without loss of time*.

Reflecting on the lives of these learned animals, I could not help considering them as enjoying a sort of *travelling-fellowships*, and after computing their profits, it was not without some degree of envy, that I found, upon a fair calculation, each of them did acquire a more comfortable, and much larger revenue, than most of the members in either of our universities do receive from the stated income of their respective *fellowships*.

After examining the *dog* and *horse*, upon comparing the capacity and proficiency of each, I was obliged to give the preference to the former. The *horse* is no better than a *blundering, learned pedant*: But in the *dog* I observed a modesty, which usually attends persons really learned, and was particularly pleased with his advertisement, where, though he can read, A write, and cast accompts very well, yet he observes a caution which might well become many much *bolder writers*, for he professes in his publick performances to use such words only, *as are not too difficult to spell*.

At first, I was agreeably amused with B the sagacity of the beasts, so much superior to that of the *dancing-bears*, or even of the *almost rational elephant*. But on further consideration, I plainly see the bad consequence of these lectures, and am clearly of opinion, that they ought to be discountenanced, at least in our uni- C versities. I well remember that this new branch of learning, now in use among the *dogs* and *horses*, was first introduced into these kingdoms by *Le Chien Savant*, and as he came from our *natural*, as well as *declared* enemies, this circumstance affords just ground for suspicion — *Timeo* D *Danaos et dona ferentes*.

The suspicion is strengthened, if we recollect the *time* when he was imported, which was, while the *French court* was endeavouring to cajole and juggle with our ministry about the limits of our settlements in *America*; and was actually E sowing the seeds of discord, which have furnished fuel for the flames now raging in the present war. This led me to consider the *learned brutes* in a political view.

In the good days of yore, the chief use that was made of *brutes* in our publick *spectacles*, was, in *bull-baiting* and *cock-* F *fighting*, and in both with good effect. In the latter, each bird with a spirit still subsisting among the antient *Britons* in *Wales* resenting his wrongs at the peril of his life, and thirsting after glory, and refusing quarter, at last, one, rather than owning himself vanquished, died on the spot. In G the former sport, the bellowing and swaggering *bull* did well enough represent the *French King*, whom our brave dogs, regardless of the wounds and bruises they received, with an intrepidity which did honour to their country, never failed to assault with repeated attacks, till they had H tamed and brought him to reason. Now in modern times, *Mother Midnight's* dogs might fire the emulation of our common soldiers, and inspire sentiments which might facilitate the conquest of *Louisbourg*. But these *fly learned quadrupeds* teach the British youth base and abject principles

All the moral that can be deduced from their performances, can amount to no more than this, viz. That *great emoluments may be acquired by learning to do as we are bidden.* And what a dangerous tendency such lessons must have in a country of liberty I need not mention.

Le Chien Savant might very well read lectures to the slaves of his own country; and I am ready to acknowledge, that the lectures of the *matchless, learned English dog* might have their use upon the parade in the park: But such slavish and servile notions ought not to be inculcated in places of liberal education, lest they should poison the minds of our generous youth; who, hitherto, I have the pleasure to observe, are *sufficiently impatient of restraint*, and extremely jealous of their liberties. I hope, therefore, to prevail with those whom it may concern, that these creatures may not be allowed to exhibit themselves for the future in *either university*. I am the more earnest in this request; because, where I was, I observed many persons already instructed in this way; and who, in the course of their studies, for a number of years past, had learned no one thing but the art which these learned brutes practice in equal perfection; that is, *The art of doing as they are bidden at the word of command.*

The admirers of learning in *dogs* and *horses* may pretend, that their exhibiting their lectures, even in the *universities*, may have some good effect, as it is one means of detecting and exposing vice, by the wonderful sagacity which these creatures claim of *finding* and *pointing out* the greatest *whoremaster*, or greatest *drunkard* in the company. And, indeed, it was suggested, that the learned animals had not only the *permission*, but the *authority* of the university officers for this purpose, last *Stirbich* fair. But an occurrence that happened while I was there, will detect the falshood of both these pretenders. For the *horse*, notwithstanding his pretended skill, in executing his *censorial* office, blundered upon a noble l—d, and thereby imputed to him a character which, every one must allow, he does not deserve: So that his l———p might have claimed, with great propriety—*equo ne credite*, Teucri. Neither could the horse be supposed to come to this noble l—d, by the authority of the university officers; for it is certain those gentlemen would not have sent the horse upon such an errand out of mere civility, though his l———p had but little preferment to dispose of. Nay, if it be clear from this instance, that the *learned dogs and horses* really have not that knowledge which they falsely pretend to have, and that they did *not* act at that last fair by the authority of the *university officers*, then this instance will sufficiently make out what I have been A suggesting. For, the horse would not have dared to come to the noble l—d without some such authority as could, at all events, protect and support him. Is it not plain then, from this single circumstance, that these animals acted by the authority of some still *more noble* per- B sonage, who very well knew he might make free with his l———p. And whether they were not sent by that *more noble* personage, to promote still more the practice of implicit obedience in that docile university, is submitted to the consideration of the truly learned heads of it.

C However, for fear these kind and well intended intimations, should not be allowed their due weight, and other *matchless, learned dogs* should hereafter be permitted to exhibit the like lectures within the *said university*, the younger students, for whose sake I write, are desired to ob- D serve, that these *docile* and *servile dogs* do themselves only obtain, now and then, a *mouldy crust*, or *bone already picked*; while the main profits and emoluments accrue wholly to the *master* himself; whose constant custom has always been, and always will be, to *shew* and *expose his* E *dogs before he feeds them.* E. O.

(See our last Vol. p. 637.)

The Thanks of the House of Commons were tendered to Admiral Boscawen, *by their Right Hon. Speaker, in the following nervous and elegant Terms.*

Admiral Boscawen!

THE house have unanimously resolved, that their thanks should be given to you for the services you have done to your king and country in North America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks G to you.

I wish I could do it in a manner suitable to the occasion, and as they ought to be given to you, now standing in your place, as a member of this house.

But were I able to enumerate, and set forth, in the best manner, the great and H extensive advantages accruing to this nation from the conquest of Louisbourgh, with the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform sense and language of every part of the kingdom.

Their

Their joy too has been equal to their sentiments upon this interesting event; and in their sentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude also to you, Sir, as a principal instrument in these most important acquisitions.

You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more solemn way—by the voice, the general voice of their representatives in parliament—the most honourable fame that any man can arrive at, in this or any other country. It is, on these occasions, a national honour, from a free people; ever cautiously to be conferred, in order to be the more esteemed—to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reserved for the most signal services to the state, and the most approved merit in them: Such as this house has usually, and very lately made their objects of publick thanks.

The use I am persuaded you will make of this just testimony, and high reward of your services and merit, will be the preserving in your own mind a lasting impression of what the commons of Great-Britain are now tendering to you, and in a constant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your king and country, which have made you to deserve it.

In obedience to the commands of the house, I do, with great pleasure to myself, give you the thanks of the house, for the services you have done to your king and country in North America.

Upon which admiral Boscawen said:

Mr. Speaker!

I AM happy in having been able to do my duty; but have not words to express my sense of the distinguishing reward that has been conferred upon me by this house: Nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner in which you have been pleased to convey to me the resolution of the house.

Admiral Osborn's *Answer to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had signified to him their Thanks for his Services.*

SIR,

I WANT words to express my sense of the honour the house of commons has been pleased to confer upon me, and only hope that you, Sir, will be as gracious to me in representing my gratitude to that august assembly, as you have been in acquainting me with their favourable acceptance of my services. I have done no more than my duty. I have only been the humble, though happy instrument of executing the wise measures directed by his majesty.

I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what is common to me as a seaman, and as an Englishman zealous for the service of my country, which is pleased to reward me with this instance of their approbation. From the situation of my health, Sir, I can flatter myself with having but few opportunities of employing the remainder of my life, in grateful exertion of my abilities for the honour and interest of my country. But as the house of commons is so gloriously watchful to encourage the greatest merit, by rewarding the least, England can never want good officers: And however honoured I am by this distinction, may my services be the most inconsiderable, that shall be thus acknowledged. I am, with the greatest respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient, and
most humble servant,

Dec. 8, 1758.

HENRY OSBORN.

From the IDLER.

PUNCH is a liquor compounded of spirit of juices, sugar and water. The spirit volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery, and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hieroglyphick of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless.

Spirit alone is too powerful for use. It will produce madness rather than merriment; and instead of quenching thirst will inflame the blood. Thus wit too conspicuously poured out agitates the hearer with emotions rather violent than pleasing; every one shrinks from the force of its impression, the company sits intranced and overpowered; all are astonished, but nobody are pleased.

The acid juices give this genial liquor all its power of stimulating the palate. Conversation would become dull and vapid, if negligence were not sometimes roused, and sluggishness quickned by the severity and reprehension. But acids unmixt will distort the face and terrify the palate; and he that has no other qualities than penetration and asperity, whose constant employment is detection and censure, who looks only to find faults and speaks only to punish them, will be dreaded, hated, and avoided.

The taste of sugar is generally pleasant, but it cannot long be eaten by itself. The meekness and courtesy will always recommend the first address, but soon pall and nau-

nauſeate unleſs they are aſſociated with more ſprightly qualities. The chief uſe of ſugar, is to temper the taſte of other ſubſtances, and ſoftneſs of behaviour in the ſame manner mitigates the roughneſs of contradiction, and allays the bitterneſs of unwelcome truth.

Water is the univerſal vehicle by which are conveyed the particles neceſſary to ſuſtenance and growth, by which thirſt is quenched, and all the wants of life and nature are ſupplied. Thus all the buſineſs of the world is tranſacted by artleſs and eaſy talk, neither ſublimed by fancy, nor diſcoloured by affectation, without the harſhneſs of ſatire, or luſciouſneſs of flattery. By this limpid vein of language curioſity is gratified, and all the knowledge is conveyed, which one man is required to impart for the ſafety and convenience of another. Water is the only ingredient in punch which can be uſed alone, and with which man was content till nature framed an artificial want. Thus while we alone deſire to have our ignorance informed, we are the moſt delighted with the plaineſt diction; and it is only in the moments of idleneſs or pride, that we call for the gratifications of wit or flattery.

He only can pleaſe long, who, by tempering the acid of ſatire with the ſugar of civility, and allaying the heat of wit with the frigidity of humble chat, can make the punch of converſation; and as that punch may be drank in the greateſt quantity which has the largeſt proportion of water, ſo that companion will be ofteneſt welcome, whoſe talk flows out with inoffenſive coldneſs, and unenvied inſipidity.

to the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM now near ſeventy years old; and in the year 1722, after having unſuccesſfully applied to ſome phyſicians of the greateſt note in London, I was deſired by one of them to paſs a year in Holland, that I might be under Dr. BOERHAAVE's conſtant inſpection at Leyden; to whom there came, from all parts of Europe, perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in caſes of ſome difficulty, moſt of which he either cured, or relieved. For my own part he perfectly cured me when I little expected it; and there is one *material* circumſtance of which I can inform the publick, which may be well worth your notice, and therefore I ſend it for your next Magazine.

It is aſſerted that BOERHAAVE, having obtained ſome remiſſion from the ſeverity of the gout, determined to try whether the juices of fumitory, endive, and ſuccory, taken thrice a day in large quantities (namely, about half a pint each doſe) might not contribute to his relief, and, A "*That by a perſeverance in this method he was wonderfully releived.*"

This is *partly* the truth, tho' *not the whole* truth; for I converſed with him daily at that very time. He took indeed the juices before-mentioned for a fortnight, or thereabouts, as near as I can remember, B yet "*it was not by the perſeverance in this method alone he was ſo wonderfully recovered*;" for when he found his ſtomach would bear the juices of theſe three herbs, and he ſeemed to receive ſome ſmall benefit from them, he told me he would add, and accordingly directed, the juices of C two more herbs, namely, water-creſſes and male ſpeedwell; and that he would likewiſe take every day half an ounce of four gums, well beat up together, in equal quantities, namely, gum ſagapenum, gum opoponax, gum ammoniacum, and gum albanum.—He ſwallowed a drachm of D theſe, made into twelve pills, four times in a day, drinking after them half a pint of the expreſſed juices of the five above-mentioned herbs; and this he continued to do for three months, or more; after which I never heard that he had any return of the gout, tho' he lived ſixteen years longer. E The doctor was a very large man, and his caſe peculiarly bad, therefore I ſuppoſe he judged it neceſſary to take theſe medicines in larger quantities, and to continue them longer than he would have directed to the generality of his patients.

I thought it my duty to acquaint the F publick of this *important* fact, as I happened to have the copy of BOERHAAVE's original preſcription by me; and the more ſo, as what I have here mentioned may probably be of uſe to ſome of my fellow-creatures after I am dead and gone, and when all other medicines have been found G ineffectual. I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

SENEX.

PARALLEL *of* JULIUS CÆSAR *and his* PRUSSIAN MAJESTY.

H BOTH of them entered upon the command of armies about the ſame age; both of them were put to the bans of their ſeveral empires, without valuing them a ruſh. The marriages of both were matters of intereſt rather than inclination; but in that particular, the magnanimity of the Pruſſian greatly ſurpaſſes that

that of the Roman. The scenes of Cæsar's actions were rather glorious than dangerous; those of Frederick were always dangerous, and therefore always glorious. The quickness of Cæsar's conquests never was exceeded but by those of Frederick. The progress of the former was swift, that of the latter was rapid. The barbarians against whom Cæsar fought, were barbarous in every respect. The barbarians who acted against Frederick, were barbarous in all senses but in the practice of arms. Cæsar had his Pompey, and Frederick had his Daun: The two former were Romans, the two latter are Germans. Though Cæsar was generally victorious, yet he was surprized by Pompey at Dyrrachium; and though Frederick was seldom beaten, yet he was in the very same manner surprized by Daun at Hochkirchen; and each owned he might have been ruined, had his enemy known how to have made use of his victory.

Cæsar upon finishing his expedition into Africa wrote the senate a famous laconick letter, *veni, vidi, vici*; but Frederick could have given an account of the close of his campaign in 1758, more laconically, by one third, VENI, VICI, for the terror of his name prevented his even seeing his enemies.

In learning they were equal, both of them were poets, and both of them historians. Each composed the memoirs of his own family. Frederick that of Brandenbourg; Cæsar that of the Julii, which he read over the corpse of his grandmother; and of which we have a fragment in Suetonius. Cæsar ruined the liberties of Rome; Frederick asserted those of Germany. Cæsar was debauched, Frederick is sober; Cæsar was tall, Frederick is short; Cæsar's nose was hooked, Frederick's is square. Both of them alike shone in the arts of polished life; each of them carried the Muses both into the field and the cabinet; and to conclude, the character of Frederick, by a sort of prescience, was drawn by Lucan in the following line, which he designed as the character of Cæsar:

Nil actum reputans dum quid superesset agendum.

An Account of the Island of HISPANIOLA, *or St.* DOMINGO, *with a beautiful* MAP *of that Island.*

HISPANIOLA, sometimes called St. Domingo, from the capital city of that name, is an Island of America, in the Atlantick Ocean, and lies between 67 and 75 degrees of west longitude, and 18 and 20 degrees of north latitude, being about 50 miles from Cuba, eastward, and 70 from Jamaica. From east to west it is about 450 miles in length, and 140 broad from north to south. When this island was first discovered by the Spaniards, there were no quadrupeds, but certain ill-favoured, small dogs; but they imported all kinds of European animals, which multiplied extremely. After the Spaniards had exhausted all the gold they found amongst the sands of the rivulets, in the middle of the island, and had destroyed many hundred thousands of the natives, they deserted it, and for a long time it was frequented by the buccaneers, and other rovers, to kill cattle for their hides and tallow, and to victual their ships. The French, some time afterwards, possessed themselves of the north-western parts of the island, which they hold to this day (see p. 624.) upon which the Spaniards returned, and again settled at St. Domingo, and on the south side of the island, principally to protect their navigation to and from the continent. The island is plentifully stocked with timber, as oak, cedar, pine, brazil wood, &c. and with such fruits as are found between the Tropicks. Great quantities of sugar are raised here, both by the French and Spaniards, to the great detriment of our sugar islands. The island also produces tobacco, gums, and medicinal drugs. It has very commodious harbours, and on the north and south sides of the mountains are fine fertile plains, well watered, and subject to be overflowed in the rainy season. The capital was taken by Drake in the year 1586, but soon quitted; and, in 1654, Cromwell sent Pen and Venables (see p. 236.) to attack the island, but they were forced to retire, after which disappointment they made a conquest of Jamaica. Our readers may see the situation of Hispaniola, with respect to America, and the other parts of the world, in our fine Chart of the Atlantick Ocean, in our Vol. for 1755, p. 512. and in our elegant Sheet Chart of the World, at p. 64

A Pamphlet, entitled, The Old Man's Guide to Health and longer Life, *having been lately published, we shall give the ninth Chapter of that sensible Performance; the Directions therein contained having a moral, as well as a physical Cast, and being interesting to Persons of all Ages.*

WITHOUT entering into the province of the moralist or preacher, we may say the passions demand great regu-


A Map of
the ISLAND of
HISPANIOLA
or
St. DOMINGO.
Drawn from the
Best Authorities
by T. Kitchin
Geo.
Cayes d'Argent
OCEAN
THE
ISLE
OF
TERRES
Plaine de S. Domingo
S. Domingo
Saona I.
SEA
C. Cabron
C. Samana
Bay de Samana
C. Raphael ou Montagne rende
Cotuy
Seibo
Alta Gratia ou Iguei
R. d'Iguei
Longd. W. from


74
73
72
La Lezarde
I. d'Inague
Grande Caique
Pt. Caique
A T L A N T
THE NORTH WARD PASSAGE
Nabas
Bannoni
P. OF CUBA
Pt. de Maini
Pt. de Jean Royal
C. S. Nicolas
Mole S. Nicolas
Cumberland Hav.
I. de la Tortue
Tete de Chien
Port Paix
Plaine et Vallée inculte
FRENCH
QUARTER
la Savane brulée
Petite Riviere
Tanton
le Mirbalais
les Gr. Savanes
Banica
I. de la Gonave
Rosseau Bruit
Pt. Plaine R.
Pau Prisy
Cul de Sac
Trou Bordet
Nipe
Cayemite
S. Louis
Aquin
Petite Goave
Jacquemel
les Cayes
I. d'eau douce
Dame Marie
Rattoma
la Vache
Frailes
Berta
Alto Velo
Long. W. from London.

gard in preserving the health of old men. The motion of the blood, in circulation, is greatly affected and altered by them; and the nerves suffer more. The whole frame is disordered; and I have often seen disease, and sometimes immediate death, the consequence of giving full way to them.

Nothing in this world is worth the trouble and distress men bring upon themselves about it, by giving way to immoderate passions. Life is the greatest blessing, and health the next; and these suffer by that fond indulgence.

That the circulation is disordered by passions, we know from the true and certain indication of the pulse. In anger it beats violent and hard; in grief faint and slow; terrors make it irregular; and shame impedes its motions.

These are sure notices of a disordered circulation; and old men cannot bear this, even for a time, without damage. The strength of youth restores all to its former state when the gust is over: But age is weak, and cannot. Philosophy teaches the governing our passions; and it is true wisdom. The old man should love himself too well to indulge them. Is it not worth his while? Quiet and regularity of life, in every respect, are his business: And as he is past the fluttering pleasures of youth, let him place himself above its troubles.

Good humour, and a satisfaction of mind, will give the aged many more years, and much happiness in them. Discontent and disturbance wear out nature: But the temper, we advise, preserves her in good condition.

Of all passions let the old man avoid a foolish fondness for women. This never will sollicit him, for nature knows her own time, and the appetite decays with the power; but if he sollicit that which he cannot enjoy, he will disturb his constitution more than by any other means whatever; and while he is shortening his life, and robbing the poor remainder it allows of peace, he will be only making himself the ridicule of those who seem to favour his vain and ineffectual desires.

In passionate people, what we blame as their fault, is often their misfortune. Some, from a tyrannical disposition, have fixed this humour upon themselves by custom, with no other cause; but for one of these, there are a hundred whose fury of temper is owing to a disorder in their body.

We know madness is a disease; and violent passion is a temporary madness. This also arises often from a redundance of humours, and medicines will cure it.

Let the passionate old man consider, that he hurts himself more than any body else, by his anger; and he will then wish to be cured of its tyranny. Let him examine himself, whether it be a disorder of his mind; and his physician, whether it lie in his body. In the first case the remedy is philosophy; but in the latter, a few medicines will restore him to temper; to that temper on which his life and happiness depend.

Let the hasty old man cool himself by physick and a low diet: And let him who is melancholy and gloomy, banish the everlasting fear of death, by warmer foods, cordial medicines, and that best of cordials, wine These will drive away much more than the apprehension of death, they will put off the reality: For melancholy would have sunk the feeble long before his time.

Of all states of the mind, a disturbed hurry of the nerves is most to be avoided. The blood and spirits are disordered by this, much more than by exercise or bodily motion; and they are much longer in coming to themselves again. Exercise ceases absolutely when it is over: But the storms of the mind leave a swelling sea, which strength of body alone can calm: And in age this strength is faint.

No disease is more mischievous to weak old persons than a purging: And I have seen this brought on instantly by a fit of passion, or a fright. Medicines have attempted to relieve the patient in vain. That which would have been stopped, if natural, by a spoonful of chalk julep, or a dose of diascordium, has, in this case, reduced the person to a skeleton, and sunk him into the grave, in spite of all help.

Why should the old man disturb his mind with passion? or what should he dread? Death is his great terror; and he is very absurd who brings it on by lesser fears.

Joy, though only a greater degree of satisfaction, is, in a violent or outrageous degree, as hurtful as the other passions: It hurries the circulation vehemently and irregularly; it exhausts the spirits; and it has often occasioned sudden death. It is a violence of youth; it belongs to that period of life properly: That can bear it, and to that let us leave it. Let the old man be as the Quakers in this point, always chearful, but never merry.

Last let me caution the aged man who would be happy, and would live much longer,

longer, to combat, with all his power, that dangerous enemy covetousness. It is known universally, and we have sacred attestation of it, that too earnest carefulness brings age before its time; and in age it brings death prematurely. The old are in no danger of extravagance, and the care of heaping up for others, when it shortens their own life, is more than any heir can deserve from them.

Ease and good humour are the great ingredients of a happy life, and the principal means of a long one. The whole lesson extends but thus much farther, that the old man love life so well, and value so little all the accidents that belong to it, that he do not give a vain attention to a part which may rob him of the whole.

To the IDLER. N° 36.

Mr. IDLER,

IF it be difficult to persuade the Idler to be busy, it is likewise, as experience has taught me, not easy to convince the busy that it is better to be idle. When you despair of stimulating sluggishness to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of stilling the bustle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate husband of a *buyer of bargains*. My wife has somewhere heard, that a good housewife never has any thing to purchase when it is wanted. This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of those philosophical talkers, that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them; she is always making additions to her stock; she never passes by a broker's shop, but she spies something that may be wanted some time; and it is impossible to make her pass the door of a house where she hears *goods selling by auction*.

Whatever she thinks cheap, she holds it the duty of an œconomist to purchase; in consequence of this maxim, we are encumbered on every side with useless lumber. The servants can scarcely creep to the beds through the chests and boxes that surround them. The carpenter is always employed in building closets, fixing cupboards, and fastening shelves, and my house has the appearance of a ship stored for a voyage to the colonies.

I had often observed that advertisements set her on fire, and, therefore, pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbad the news-paper to be taken any longer; but my precaution is vain; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of *genuine furniture* comes to her hand; every advertisement of a warehouse newly opened is in her pocket-book, and she knows, before any of her neighbours, when the stock of any man *leaving off trade* is to be *sold cheap for ready money*.

Such intelligence is, to my dear one, the Syren's song. No engagement, no duty, no interest can withold her from a sale, from which she always returns congratulating herself upon her dexterity at a bargain; the porter lays down his burden in the hall, she displays her new acquisitions, and spends the rest of the day in contriving where they shall be put.

As she cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete one purchase necessitates another; she has twenty feather-beds more than she can use, and lately another sale has supplied her with a proportionable number of Witney blankets, a large roll of linen for sheets, and five quilts for every bed, which she bought because the seller told her, that if she would clear his hands he would let her have a bargain.

Thus by hourly encroachments my habitation is made narrower and narrower; the dining-room is so crowded with tables, that dinner scarcely can be served; the parlour is decorated with so many piles of china, that I dare not come within the door; at every turn of the stairs I have a clock; and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened, that shelves may be set before them.

This, however, might be borne, if she would gratify her own inclinations without opposing mine. But I who am idle, am luxurious, and she condemns me to live upon salt provision. She knows the loss of buying in small quantities, we have therefore whole hogs, and quarters of oxen; part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away because it is spoiled; but she persists in her system, and will never buy any thing by single pennyworths.

The common vice of those who are still grasping at more, is to neglect that which they already possess; but from this failing my wife is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef should be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the last bag of pease shall not be opened till the first are eaten; that every feather-bed shall be lain on in its turn; that the carpets should be taken out of the chests once a month, and brushed; and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily enquiring after the best traps for mice; and keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations to destroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjust six clocks that never go, and clean five jacks that rust in the garret; and a woman, in the next alley, lives by scouring the brass and pewter, which, when scoured, are only laid up again to tarnish.

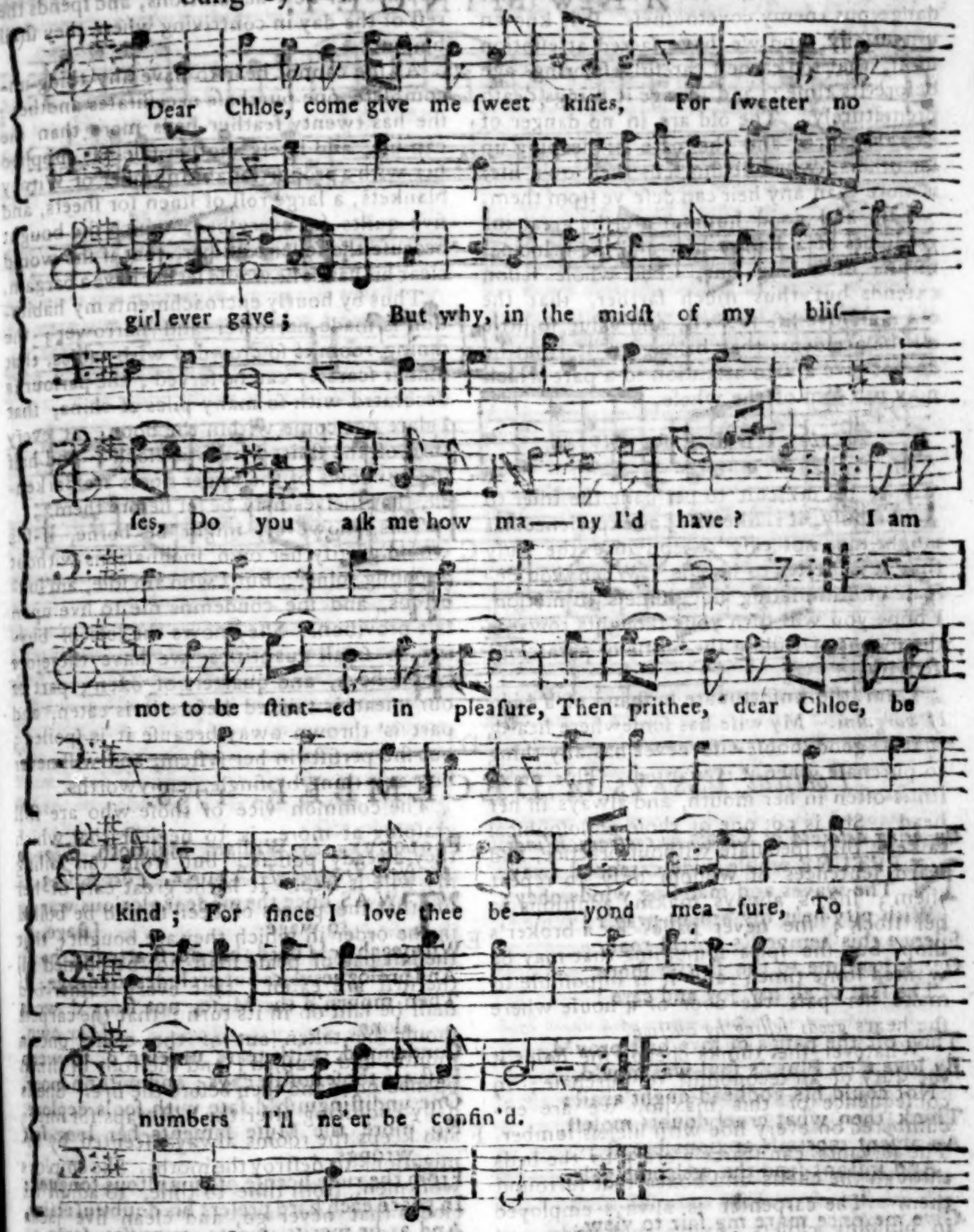
She is always imagining some distant time in which she shall use whatever she accumulates; she has four looking-glasses which she cannot hang up in her house, but which will be handsome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vast copper in some warehouse, because when we live in the country we shall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I consult, advise me to have patience; but some old batchelors are of opinion, that since she loves sales so well, she should have a sale of her own; and I have, I think, resolved to open her hoards, and advertise an auction. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

PETER PLENTY.

A B C D E F G H

Sung by Mr. LOWE at VAUX-HALL.



2.

Count the bees that on hybla are playing,
Count the flowers that enamel the fields,
Count the flocks that on Tempe are ſtraying,
Or the grain that rich Sicily yields:
Count how many ſtars are in heaven,
Go number the ſands on the ſhore,
And when ſo many kiſſes you've given,
I ſtill ſhall be aſking for more.

3

To a heart full of love let me hold thee,
A heart which, dear Chloe, is thine;
In my arms I'd for ever enfold thee,
And twiſt round thy neck like a vine;
What joy can be greater than this is!
My life on thy lips ſhall be ſpent;
But the wretch who can number his kiſſes,
Will always with few be content.

HORATIO's *Flight.*

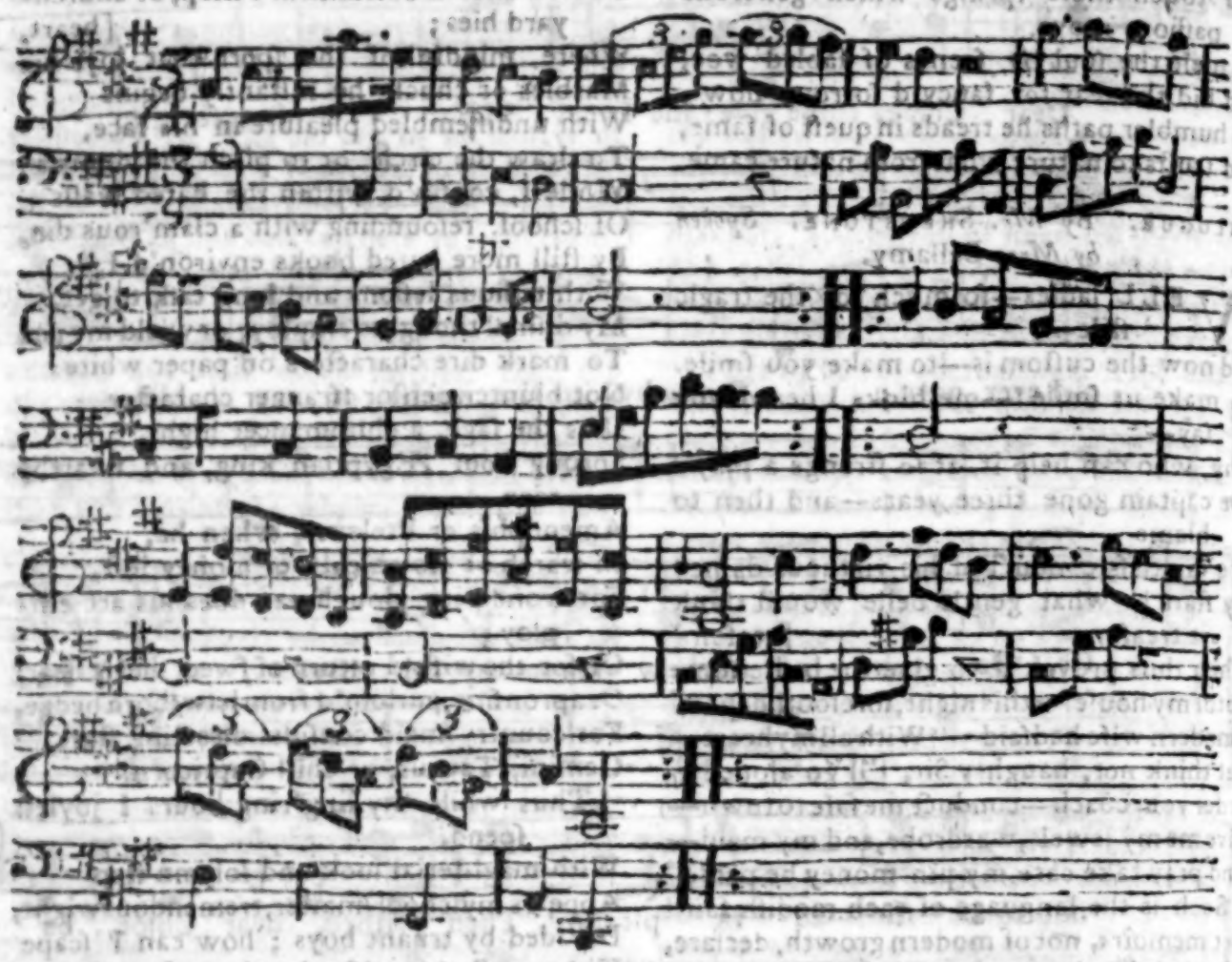
Noſcitur ex Naſo.

WHEN firſt from poliſh'd ſouthern plains
The young Horatio came,
I felt a thouſand jealous pains,
And curs'd my fruitleſs flame:
For ſure I thought the beauteous boy,
Though 'twere a trick moſt cruel,
Wou'd all love's future fire deſtroy,
By carrying off the fuel.

But, thank my ſtars, the nymph was kind,
And to her purpoſe ſteady,
Which young Horatio ſoon will find,
I mean—has found already;
Or in a *pet* he ne'er had fled,
For all men to make jokes on,
From ſuch a ſweet enchanting maid,
To ſyllogize at O—n.
K——ll,

Sept. 6, 1758. STRATHON

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1758.

On being detained at Calais *by contrary Winds.*

NEPTUNE whose wide extended sway,
The waves and madding winds obey;
With pity hear my ardent pray'r!
Silence this tempest's horrid roar,
Quick bear me to the British shore,
The seat of all my joy and care!

2.

Thou oft the pangs of love hast prov'd,
By love e'en Pluto's soul was mov'd,
Nor could his godhead ought avail:
Think then what cruel doubts molest,
An absent mortal's anxious breast;
And instant send the welcome gale.

3.

Give me once more my fair to view,
And if my promis'd vows be true,
Reward me with her mutual love;
Her smiles alone will well repay,
This tedious winter's long delay,
And ev'ry jealous fear remove.

4.

Oh! had I known my bliss to prize,
Now while these furious winds arise,
And echo thro' yon neighb'ring grove;
Her face my eager eyes had blest,
Her voice had calm'd my troubled breast,
And friendship might have grown to love.

5.

But if my flatt'ring hopes are vain,
If tears nor vows her love can gain,
This mercy, Neptune, may I crave?
With all thy storms my bark essay,
Relieve me from the hateful day,
And let they bosom be my grave.

PROLOGUE, *by* William Melmoth, *Esq; to the New Tragedy of* CLEONE. (*See p.* 633.)

'TWAS once the mode inglorious war to wage
With each bold bard that durst attempt the stage,
And prologues were but preludes to engage.
Then mourn'd the Muse, not story'd woes her own,
alone,
Condemn'd, with tears unfeign'd, to weep
Past are those hostile days; and wits no more,
One undistinguish'd fate with fools deplore.
No more the Muse laments her long-felt wrongs,
From the rude license of tumultous tongues:
In peace each bard prefers his doubtful claim,
And as he merits, meets, or misses, fame.
'Twas thus in Greece (when Greece fair science blest,
And heaven-born arts their chosen land possest)
Th' assembled people sat with decent pride,
Patient to hear, and skilful to decide;
Less forward far to censure than to praise,
Unwillingly refus'd the rival bays.
Yes, they whom candor and true taste inspire,
Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret descry,
But mark the beauties with a raptur'd eye.
Yet modest fears invade our author's breast,
With Attic lore, or Latian, all unblest;
Deny'd by fate thro' classic fields to stray,
Where bloom those wreaths, which never know decay;
Where arts from kindred arts new force acquire,
And poets catch from poets genial fire:

Not

Not thus he boasts the breast humane to prove,
And touch those springs which generous passions move,
To melt the soul by scenes of fabled woe,
And bid the tear for fancy'd sorrows flow;
Far humbler paths he treads in quest of fame,
And trusts to nature what from nature came.

EPILOGUE. *By Mr.* SHENSTONE. *Spoken by Mrs.* Bellamy.

WELL ladies—so much for the tragic stile—
And now the custom is—to make you smile.
To make us smile!—methinks I heard you say—
Why, who can help it, at so strange a play?
The captain gone three years—and then to blame
The faultless conduct of his virtuous dame!
My stars!—what gentle belle would think it treason,
When thus provok'd, to give the brute some reason?
Out of my house!—this night, forsooth depart!
A modern wife had said—"With all my heart—
But think not, haughty Sir, I'll go alone!
Order your coach—conduct me safe to town—
Give me my jewels, wardrobe, and my maid—
And pray take care my pin-money be paid."
Such is the language of each modish fair!
Yet memoirs, not of modern growth, declare,
The time has been when modesty and truth,
Were deem'd additions to the charms of youth:
When women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at public places,
Nor took the airs of Amazons for graces:
Then plain, domestic virtues, were the mode,
And wives ne'er dreamt of happiness abroad;
They lov'd their children, learnt no flaunting airs,
But with the joys of wedlock mixt the cares.
Those times are past—yet sure they merit praise,
For marriage triumph'd in those golden days:
By chaste decorum they affection gain'd;
By faith and fondness what they won, maintain'd.
'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days again,
And form anew the hearts of thoughtless men;
Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight;
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage.
Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage chain with transport shall be worn;
Each blooming virgin rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide;
Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life.

The Copper FARTHING: *Or, the* School-Boy.

HAPPY the boy, who dwells remote from school,
Whose pocket or whose rattling box contains
A copper farthing! he nor grieving hears
Hot cheese-cakes cry'd, nor savory mutton-pyes;
But with his play-mates, in the dusk of eve,
To well known blacksmith's shop, or church-yard hies;
Where, mindful of the sport that joys his heart,
Marbles or chuck he instantly begins
With undissembled pleasure in his face,
To draw the circle, or to pitch the dumps:
While I, confin'd within the hated walls
Of school, resounding with a clam'rous din,
By still more hated books environ'd I,
With tedious lessons and long task to get,
My dismal thoughts employ; or wield my pen
To mark dire characters on paper white:
Not blunter pen or stranger character
Uses the sage, a chiromancer hight,
Sprung from Ægyptian king, and swarthy race,
Amenophis or Ptolemy, when he,
In search of stolen calf, or money lost,
For wondering ploughman does his art employ;
Or for the wish'd return of sweet-heart dear,
Or a pron fine, purloin'd from hawthorn hedge,
For country-maid consults directing stars,
Gemini, Taurus, or chill Capricorn.
Thus while my ling'ring hours I joyless spend,
With magisterial look and solemn step
Appears my school-master, tremendous wight,
Dreaded by truant boys; how can I 'scape
Th' expected punishment for task ungot?
Aghast I stand, nor fly to covert bench,
Or corner dark, to hide my hapless head;
So great my terror, that it quite bereaves
My limbs the power to fly; slow he ascends
Th' appointed seat, and, on his right hand lies
The bushy rod, compos'd of numerous twigs,
Torn from the birchen tree or bending willow,
Which to the flesh of idle boys portends,
For the neglected task, a poignant smart;
And with him comes another mighty elf,
Y-clep'd an usher; ah terrific name
To lesser wights! who, if they haply place
In station wrong, pronoun or participle,
Straight by the magick of his voice are rais'd
In attitude above their lov'd compeers,
Where they reluctant, various torments bear,
Till by their dolorous plaints, that pierce the skies,
They draw kind pity, moist-ey'd goddess, down
To heal with balm of sympathy their woe.
Ye urchins, take, ah! take peculiar care,
For, when ye wot not, much he marks your ways,
And in his mind revolves disastrous deeds
Against th' unwary wretch. So story tells,
That chanticleer, on dunghill's top elate,
With haughty step and watchful eye, askance
Each tiny prominence he views, where haply he
May find conceal'd delicious grub or worm,
To which his maw insatiate forebodes
Certain destruction, while behind or bush
Or pale, encompassing the farmer's yard,
Skulks Reynard, fraught with many a crafty wile
T' ensnare the feather'd race, who if they stray

Beyond

Beyond the precincts of their mother's ken,
He straight purloins them from her careful wing,
With his sharp teeth torments their tender frame,
And with the crimson gore distains their sides,
Relentless; nor can all the piercing cries
Of duckling, chick, or turkey, yet unfledg'd,
His heart obdurate move; instant he tears
Each trembling limb, devours the quivering flesh,
Nor leaves a remnant of the bloody feast,
Save a few fluttering feathers, scatter'd round,
(That with their vary'd plumage whilom deck'd
The slaughter'd prey) to tell the hapless tale.
Thus joyless do I spend those hours the sun
Illuminates; and when the silver moon
Her gentle ray dispenses, and invites
The swains and maids to mix in jovial dance,
Around the tow'ring may-pole of the green,
Where each gay ploughman does his partner chuse
As love or fate directs; or o'er the lawn
The needle thread, or toss the bounding ball,
All chearless I, nor dance nor pleasing sport,
Nor social mirth, nor bowl of nappy ale,
Partake; but, on her drooping raven wing,
Sad melancholy hovers o'er my head,
Pale envy rankles deep within my breast,
And baneful venom sheds. Grim horror too
Attends my thoughts, and fills my gloomy mind
With tales of gliding sprites, in milk white shrouds
Array'd, and rattling chains and yelling ghosts
Irascible! or fancy (mimick queen)
To swift imagination's eye presents
A group of tiny elves, in circling dance,
Or luscious feast employ'd; such elves as danc'd
When Oberon did fair Titania wed;
While I, in wishes impotent and vain,
For liberty dear object of my hopes,
The tedious moments spend; or if perchance
Morpheus invok'd, my heavy eye-lids close,
Dear liberty still haunts my sleeping thoughts,
And in a short-liv'd dream those joys I taste,
Which waking are deny'd; and beat the hoop
With dext'rous hand, or run with feet as swift
As feather'd arrow flies from archer's bow;
Till, from my slumber 'wak'd, too soon I find
It was illusion all, and mock'ry vain.
Thus, comfortless, appall'd, forlorn, I pass
The tardy hours, nor of those viands taste
Which are on other boys full oft bestow'd,
In plenteous manner, by the lib'ral hand
Of friend indulgent; apple-pye, or tart,
Or trembling custard of delicious *gout*,
Or frothy syllabub in copious bowl:
Hard fate for me! yet harder still betides
Me, hapless youth; my faithful top, that oft
Has chear'd my drooping spirits, and reviv'd
My sad'ning thoughts, when o'er the pavement smooth
It spins, and sleeps, and to its master's hand
Does ample justice, now, alas! become
To all the rude inclemencies of weather,
To time and destiny's relentless doom
A miserable victim, quite decay'd
With many services, and cleft throughout,
All useless lies; ah! sight of saddest woe
To wretched me, of every hope bereft,
Of every gleam of comfort. So the wretch,
Who near or Ætna or Vesuvius dwells,
Beholds the sulph'rous flames, the molten rocks,
And feels the ground trembling beneath his feet,
Till, with a horrid yawn, it opens wide
Before his eyes, all glaring with affright;
Swallows his cultur'd vines, his gardens, house,
With all his soul held dear, his lovely wife,
And prattling babes, the hopes of years to come;
All, all are lost, in ruin terrible!

EPIGRAM.

THUS to the vicar, says his grace,
With mitred head, and solemn face
Sir, often read the ordination,
This will remind you of your station;
You'll see the dignity of your calling,
This will preserve your feet from falling;
Holy you'll walk without offence,
Your flock will shew you reverence;
You'll well discharge your sacred office—
You're old, and should not be a novice!
When thus the vicar—good your grace,
I think you've somewhat miss'd the case;
I've often heard it said our station,
Is much the highest in the nation;
That kings our subjects are, that we,
Do represent the Deity.
My call's to poverty, and hardships,
In every point unlike your lordship's;
I ne'er could save a soul, or penny,
Don't know the colour of a guinea.
I own your grace's heavenly warrant,
But mine's a downright sleeveless errant.

Occasioned by a private Meeting of young Ladies, August 19, at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire.

ROUND sprightly * Jenny happy fair,
The loves in ambush play;
Each winning grace, each pleasing air,
Her conqu'ring power display.
† Belinda's face fair Venus arms,
On sight the lover dies;
E'en Juno's self with all her charms,
Must yield to Bella's eyes.
With step attractive, see advance,
The gay, the lively ‡ Kitty;
How lovely in the mazy dance!
How delicately witty!
Fair Cyprus self in blooming ‖ Green,
Love's pleasing empire sways;
The graces sparkle in her mein
And Cupid lurking plays:
In ev'ry smile good nature flows,
Each look a dart conveys;
Her cheeks excel the blushing rose,
Exceed the poet's lays.
O grant, ye gods, my fond request,
Indulge the poet's pray'r;
To make the bard supremely blest,
Give either of the fair.

PROLOGUE.

* *Miss Jenny Jones.* † *Miss Bell Jones.* ‡ *Miss Kitty Kendrick.* ‖ *Miss Peggy Green.*

PROLOGUE, *spoken by Mr.* BARRY, *at the Opening of his New Theatre in* Dublin.

WHEN civil compact ended lawless strife,
And turn'd the savage into polish'd life;
The tragic Muse disclos'd her sacred page,
And with her Æschylus uprear'd the stage:
Hence wild with grief she bore the reeking sword;
(Her hair dishevell'd, and her bosom gor'd)
To ev'ry state, to ev'ry clime she flew;
And as she fled, th' impassion'd soul she drew.
In daring numbers, and exalted thought,
Her moral scene each feeling age she taught.
And shall not then Ierne's sons, who glow
With all that commerce, letters, arts bestow,
Here plan the seat of salutary woe?
They will:—Lo! at your word this dome appears!—
The future scene of sympathetic tears.
Her tears the Muse here o'er the great shall shed;
"Those tears eternal that embalm the dead."
Here pow'rful Shakespear shall inflame the soul;
Here dart his lightnings, here his thunders roll.
His dapper elves shall gambol o'er the lawn,
Here meet his witches—here his churchyards yawn;
While ev'ry passion hov'ring o'er the scene,
Waits from his plastic word its attitude and mien.
Wild as the winds fell jealousy shall rage;
And murder's dagger gleam along the stage.
Filial ingratitude shall rack the brain
Of an old king beneath the beating rain;
Ambition bite the ground in Bosworth field;
And here their lives love's tender vassals yield.
Nor shall the strong affections only rage;
The sprightly war with folly wit shall wage.
The comic Muse shall lend her mirthful strain;
Leaving, at length, her long-lov'd Drury-lane,
She comes—and brings her Woodward in her train.
Here shall she lead each laughing pow'r anon,
When Johnson's or when Vanbrugh's sock is on;
Call forth each smile with Congreve's dextrous art,
And humorously play about the heart.
These are our arts, by these we hope to rise,
And hold up nature's mirror to your eyes.
Me to this long-lov'd task with fond delight
The pow'rful ties of gratitude invite:
Me nature draws with her persuasive hand,
Glad to revisit this my native land.
From Albion's climate, where the partial gale
Of publick favour, swell'd my little sail,
To fair Ierne's coast well-pleas'd I steer,
And dread no storms, no adverse tempest here:
Here hope, inspir'd by you, to rise in art,
And catch new graces in each practis'd part:
Like him, who, fabled in Herculean toil,
Acquir'd new vigour from his mother soil,
For your protection, for your aid I sue;
We cannot fail, when patroniz'd by you!

On the Tragedy of CLEONE.

HILARIO just arriv'd from his estate,
Thus answer'd Lucius at St. James's gate.
"Cleone run twelve nights! you surely joke?"
No faith—more serious words I never spoke.
"At Covent-Garden too; and play'd with spirit!
Nay then, 'tis plain, the Tragedy has merit."
'Tis true—let critics ridicule and rail,
Nature, in spite of fashion, will prevail.
The pitying breast Cleone strongly shakes,
And ev'ry spark of tenderness awakes:
Cleone's griefs, distraction, and despair,
With various pangs the pitying bosom tear;
And when such griefs by sympathy are felt,
The eyes will moisten, and the heart will melt.

PROLOGUE *to the Benefit Play for the* Asylum, *or* House *of* Refuge *for Orphans and other deserted Girls of the Poor*, December 19, 1758. *Spoken by Mr.* ROSS.

AS late, fair charity, immortal maid!
Britannia's realms, her chosen seat survey'd!
Thus spake the goddess to her fav'rite land;
"My sons, obedient still to my command
Your actions move; where'er I turn my eyes,
My gardens flourish, and my temples rise;
I mark your zeal, your goodness I approve,
Admire your bounty, and applaud your love.
One task alone, my sons, is yet behind,
To crown your gen'rous toils, and bless mankind:
Of that soft sex, whose nature ne'er should know
The taint of folly, or the pangs of woe,
A helpless, guiltless, infant race I see,
Beneath the iron hand of penury;
Without a parent, and without a friend,
No guide to lead, no guardian to defend;
I see how sorrows heap'd on sorrows press,
Whilst tempted virtue struggles with distress:
From this fair fold, I see triumphant vice
Mark out the victims for the sacrifice:
Whilst winds and waves th' impending tempest form,
O! haste, untainted innocents to save
From sure corruption, and an early grave;
Ere the soft wax can be by vice impress'd,
Ere lawless passion seize the virgin breast,
Ere pleasure's heart seducing wiles be known,
Let virtue meet, and seal them for her own;
No longer let the weary wand'rers roam,
Give them a guide, a harbour, and a home;
From error's ways avert their tender youth,
And lead their footsteps in the paths of truth."
She spake; and instant the *Asylum* rose,
Preventive cure of half a nation's woes:
Take it, ye gen'rous Britons to your care,
Take it, ye happy, ye protected fair;
Let pity's tears the pangs of want beguile,
And bid the daughters of affliction smile:
Let not your bounties cease, your zeal decay,
For know, what heav'n inspires, it will repay!

THE

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

A Melancholy affair happened on board a Scotch veſſel, laden with corn, which was juſt come up the river, and lay off Tower-wharf: The captain, on their coming up, would have had his people go on ſhore and refreſh themſelves, which they refuſed, and remained on board. Soon after (whether through wantonneſs, or cruelty, is not known) ſome fellows got on the deck, faſtened their hatches, ſtopped up their funnel, cut their cables, and ſet them adrift: In running down with the tide, ſhe fell foul of a tier of ſhips, the people of whom ſeeing her without any body on the deck, ſuſpected ſomething, and going down into the cabin, found three men lying dead, and the captain and a boy near expiring. The funnel, &c. being ſtopped, occaſioned ſuch a ſmoke, as ſuffocated the three poor fellows; the captain is pretty well recovered; but there are very little hopes of the boy.

SATURDAY, 25.

An elderly woman about 60 years of age, was robbed and found expiring near Little Chelſea. Before ſhe died, ſhe ſaid ſhe was wounded and robbed of 11s. and ſome linen, by a man and woman.

TUESDAY, 28.

Dr. Shebbeare received ſentence, at the bar of the court of King's-Bench, to pay five pounds, to ſtand in the pillory, the 5th of December, at Charing-croſs, to be impriſoned for three years in the King's-Bench priſon, and at the expiration of that term, to give ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in a bond of 500l. and two ſufficient ſureties in 250l. each, for being the author of a libel, entitled, *A Sixth Letter to the People of England.*

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Came on to be argued before the lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and a ſpecial jury of gentlemen, a cauſe which has been depending above twelve months, in that court, wherein Edward Burrow, Eſq. collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Hull, on the part of the king, was plaintiff, and a Dutch merchant defendant, touching the ſeizure of a Dutch veſſel, for importing French brandy into the port of Hull; when, after many learned arguments on both ſides, (during the ſpace of ſix hours) a verdict was given for the plaintiff without the jury ever ſtirring out of court.

By the ſaid determination it is to be hoped a ſtop will be put to this particular trade of our good friends the Dutch.

THURSDAY, 30.

Being the birth-day of the princeſs dowager of Wales, when her royal highneſs entered into the 40th year of her age, it was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to the council of the Royal Society for the year enſuing; after which the Society dined at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand.

Members of the former council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, preſident.

Thomas Birch, D. D. ſec.—James Bradley, D. D aſt. reg.—James Burrow, Eſq.—Lord Charles Cavendiſh.—Peter Davall, Eſq; ſec. —Mr. John Ellicott.—Noah Thomas, M. D. — James Weſt, Eſq; treaſurer. — Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham.—Daniel Wray, Eiq;

Members elected into the council.

Francis Blake, Eſq;—Mr. Samuel Clarke. —Gowin Knight, M. B.—Charles Lyttelton, L. L. D. Dean of Exeter.—Matthew Maty, M. D.—Iſrael Mauduit, Eſq.—James, earl of Morton.—William Sotheby, Eſq;—Samuel Squire, D. D.—Peter Wyche, Eſq;

Britiſh Fiſhery, for 1759.

His royal highneſs the prince of Wales, governor.

Francis Vernon, Eſq; preſident.

William Northey, Eſq; vice-preſident.

COUNCIL

Solomon Aſhley, Eſq;—Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.—William Beckford, Eſq;—George Bowes, Eſq;—Samuel Blackwell, Eſq.—Velters Cornwall, Eſq;—Sir Samuel Creed. —Thomas Collett, Eſq;—Andrew Drummond, Eſq; — Peter Delme, Eſq;—John Edwards, Eſq;—Right Hon. lord viſcount Folkſtone.—Edward Godfrey, Eſq;—Hon. lieut. gen. Handaſyde.—Henry Hoare, Eſq; William Hart, Eſq;—John Jeffer, Eſq;—John Joliffe, Eſq;—Sir Benjamin Rawlin.—John Lidderdale, Eſq;—Earl of Shaftesbury. —Peter Simond, Eſq;—Peter Sloane, Eſq; — William Sotheby, Eſq;—Hon. George Townſhend, Eſq;—Francis Tregagle, Eſq; —Hon. John Vaughan. Eſq.—John Underwood, Eſq;—Dr. William Watſon.—Lewis Way, Eſq;

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Dr. Shebbeare ſtood on the pillory purſuant to his ſentence. (See Nov. 28.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Dr. Henſey was further reſpited to January 21.

FRIDAY, 8.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Anne Stowe, for privately ſtealing a guinea from John Williams, and Daniel Miller, for ſheep-ſtealing, received ſentence of death: One to be tranſported for 14 years; 21 for 7 years; five to be branded; and two to be pilloryed, one of whom to be impriſoned afterwards a week, and

transported

transported for seven years, and the other to be imprisoned a year.

SUNDAY, 10.

A house was consumed by fire in Tyburn Road.

TUESDAY, 12.

N° 32,570, in the present lottery, was drawn a prize of 10,000l. (See p. 594.)

Was held a court of common council, when the thanks of the court were voted to the late lord mayor; five hundred pounds for the Marine Society; the apothecaries obtained leave to employ foreigners as journeymen to the end of the present war, and twelve months after; 1l. 16s. was ordered for lighting each lamp in the city for the year ensuing, and the court agreed that Mr. Bray and Mr. Roberts (who had fined 600l. each to be excused from serving the office of sheriff) should have 200l. each returned.

THURSDAY, 14.

The bills for prohibiting the exportation of corn, and to prevent the making of low wines or spirits from wheat, &c. The land tax and malt bills, the bill for the importation of Irish beef, and one private bill, received the royal assent by commission.

The drawing of the lottery was finished, when N° 30,135 being the last drawn ticket, is entitled to 1000l.

MONDAY, 18.

Nolan and Green (see p. 537.) were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence. The other criminals under sentence of death are respited during pleasure.

TUESDAY, 19.

A house was consumed by fire at Poplar.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Captains Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinstone, of the navy, taken prisoners at St. Cas bay, were presented to his majesty, and met with a most gracious reception.

The English prisoners, taken at St. Cas, arrived at Dover from France.

At night, about twelve o'clock, a stove of gunpowder at the Powder-mills on Hounslow-heath, belonging to Samuel Underhill, Esq; took fire, and blew up; as the quantity of powder that then lay drying therein was great, consisting of 17 C. weight, the explosion was extremely violent and alarming, insomuch that his dwelling-house was considerably damaged thereby, and, tho' at near 300 yards distance from the works, several of the windows thereof were shattered to pieces, some furniture thrown down, particularly a repeating clock, part of the glass of a sash window was forced upon a bed, in which a gentleman then lay asleep, but happily no person received any hurt. What might be the cause of this accident is unknown to any one. In many parts the shock was felt, and supposed to be that of an earthquake.

FRIDAY, 22.

Admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead, from the bay, in the Ramillies.

Thirty-six men convicts, and about 20 women, were conducted from Newgate to Blackfryars, and put on board a covered lighter, in order to be shipped on board a vessel in the river, to be transported to some of his majesty's plantations.

TUESDAY, 26.

Several houses were consumed by fire on Ludgate Hill.

A general fast is ordered to be observed throughout England and Scotland, on Friday the 16th of February next, and in Scotland on Thursday the 15th of the same month.

Some persons having been almost suffocated lately, by sleeping in a room wherein was a charcoal fire, it has been declared that experiment has proved, charcoal fire, wetted with salt dissolved in water, will have no suffocating quality.

By an exact list procured from the goals of this kingdom, it appears, that the number of debtors, in confinement, exceeds 25,000, many of them bred to the sea and land service!

The bounties to seamen and landmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves on board of the royal navy, are prolonged to the 28th of next February.

The annual legacy of John Smith was distributed to poor persons of several parishes in Surry; to whom he left each three yards of linen and three bushels of coals, to be delivered on St. Thomas's day. He died near 90 years ago, and had acquired upwards of ten thousand pounds by begging about the county, and letting money out to use to poor people.

The Baltick fleet, which came without convoy, are all safely arrived off Yarmouth.

Cambridge, Nov. 25. Christey Tansfur, at Wytham-le-Hill, in Lincolnshire, sowed one small common pea in April last, under a very shady apple-tree, only to gratify her own curiosity; which, in the harvest, brought forth above 100 pods, some containing eight peas, some six, and some five; so that the whole produce was, at least, 550 peas, besides what were carried away by the birds, &c. but what renders this still more remarkable, is, there are now on the old stalk a new crop of pods, and white blossoms, running up near six feet high into the tree, as green, and as beautiful, as in the spring.

The freedom of the city of Wells has been presented to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, (see p. 594.)

Upon some elms belonging to Thomas Trollope, Esq; at Thurlby, near Bourne, in Lincolnshire, there are now several crows nests, some containing eggs, and others young crows, almost ready to take wing.

Salisbury, Dec. 11. The very remarkable great oak that stood in Langly woods, near Downton, was felled on Friday the first instant. This tree, which was the property of the bishop of Salisbury, and sold to Mr. John Marks, timber-merchant, at Downton,

Downton, for 40l. was supposed to be of near 1000 years growth; it measured six feet two inches diameter at the bottom, contained about ten tons of timber, and was perfectly sound.

Newcastle, Dec. 9. Last week Mr. Fenwick's hounds run a fox upwards of 20 miles, when being hard pinched, and the hounds in full view, he took to an old coal-pit, and was followed by seven couple of the pack, which were drowned with him; the rest were prevented by the hunters from sharing the same fate.

In a garden at Wellington, in the county of Salop, is a pear tree which has brought fruit twice this year, in full perfection, and was in full blow on the 10th past, when some of the blows were again set for bearing, and fresh green leaves sprung out.

Addresses from the states of Guernsey, and the Cornish tinners, have been presented to his majesty, and received very graciously. (See p. 595.)

The embargo upon vessels laden with provisions in Ireland (see p. 595) is prolonged to the 8th of February.

The Dublin Merchant, White, from Parkgate, for Dublin, was lost in the month of November, and all on board perished; amongst others, the earl of Drogheda, and the Rev. Mr. Moore, his son, Mr. Theophilus Cibber, the comedian, son of the late poet-laureat, and Mr. Maddox, the wire-dancer, at Sadler's-Wells.

A parsnip was lately taken out of a garden at Rush, in Fingall, Ireland, which weighed 5 ¾ lb. girted at top 16 inches, and measured 18 in length. And it is remarkable, they have had better, and more plenty of herbage this autumn, than ever was known. There were also numbers of trees producing blossoms, and likewise roses and other flowers, full grown, and in the highest perfection, last month.

On the 11th instant, the old castle of Douglas, in Scotland, residence of the duke of Douglas, was consumed by fire.

Sunday night, the 26th ult. about nine o'clock, a very remarkable meteor appeared in the firmament, and passed over the city of Edinburgh with great velocity. It was of a conic form, and in appearance about four or five inches diameter at the base, and as it went along, numbers of sparks fell from it, like those of a rocket when its force is spent —A most surprising light issued from it, so strong, that while it lasted, which was for five or six seconds, one easily could perceive the most minute thing upon the street.—This meteor was likewise seen in several parts of the neighbourhood, and its appearance was much the same as above described.

[This meteor was also seen at Dublin, Newcastle, Plymouth, and by three gentlemen in Chelsea-fields, near London.]

M. Marquer, a learned French mathematician, has, by his great skill in minerals, discovered a curious composition of metals, to which he has adapted the name of white gold plate; and it is expected the said improvement will be of considerable advantage to the manufacturers in that branch of trade.

The young prince, of which the dowager princess royal of Prussia was lately delivered, was baptized by the names of George Charles Æmilius, his sponsors being the king of Great-Britain, the prince of Wales, and the princess dowager of Orange, governante of the United Provinces.

Appointments of the Sessions of the Peace and Goal Delivery for the City of London *and County of* Middlesex, *for* 1759.

Quarter Sessions, Monday, Jan. 15, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 17, at the Old-Bailey.

General Sessions, Monday, Feb. 26, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 28, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Sessions, Monday, April 23, at Westminster.

Adjournment to Tuesday, April 24, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 25, at the Old-Bailey.

General Quarter Sessions, Tuesday, May 29, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 30, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Sessions, Monday, July 9, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 11, at the Old-Bailey.

General Sessions, Monday, Sept. 10, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 12, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Sessions, Thursday, Oct. 18, at Westminster.

Adjournment to Monday, Oct. 22, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 24, at the Old-Bailey.

General Sessions, Monday, Dec. 3, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 5, at the Old-Bailey.

Twelve hundred French and 200 Indians attacked an advanced party of gen. Forbes's army, at Loyal Henning, on Oct. 12 last, but were bravely repulsed: Our troops had 12 men killed, 18 wounded, and 31 were missing; but the loss of the French was very considerable. General Forbes was to march from Ray's town with his rear, on the 23d of October, towards fort du Quesne, which, says the Maryland Gazette of Nov. 2, it was expected he would be able to winter at.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. ARNOLD Nesbit, Esq; member for Winchelsea, was married to Miss Thrale.

31. John Bailey, of Sutton, in Somersetshire, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Seymour, niece to the late duke of Somerset.

Dec. 3. Rt. Hon. the earl of Selkirk, to Miss Hamilton.

8. Charles Bolton, Esq; to Miss Bell, with a fortune of 10,000l.

10. Matthew Sloper, of Tedbury, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Kyffin, with a fortune of 12,000l.

15. Samuel Lewin, Esq; to Miss Mary Miller Pollard.

Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire, Bart. to Miss Palmer.

17. Samuel Lunn, Esq; to Mrs. Forster, of Chelsea.

Mr. George Jon, to Mrs. Skey, with a fortune of 5000l.

18. John Perkins, Esq; to Miss Phillips.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; to Miss Strickland.

William Webb, Esq; to Mrs. Revell.

19. Mr. Joseph Sclater, of Newgate-street, to Mrs. Children.

Nov. 30. Lady of Philip Jennings, Esq; was delivered of a son.

Dec. 10. Rt. Hon. lady Middleton, of a son.

12. ——— lady Ludlow, of a son.

19. Lady of alderman Gosling, of a son.

Countess dowager of Berkeley, lady of Mr. Nugent, of a daughter.

22. Lady of William Hale, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. STEPHEN Ramsey, of Bloomsbury-square, Esq;

Mark Hodges, formerly a factor in the East Indies.

Mr. Richardson, attorney, in Fleet-street, by a blow on his breast from a dray.

29. John Simpson, Esq; general-receiver for Leicestershire.

Dec. 1. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knight of the Bath, member for Yorkshire, uncle to the earl of Holderness and lady Ancram.

2. John Gurdon, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

4. Edward Marton, Esq; member for Lancaster.

6. Rt. Hon. the countess of Meath, at Bath.

Right Hon. George Compton, earl of Northampton; succeeded in honour and estate by his nephew the Hon. Charles Compton, now earl of Northampton.

7. Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman, an eminent dissenting minister.

11. Lady Sarah Cowper, sister of the present earl Cowper.

12. Henry Lintot, Esq; formerly an eminent bookseller, one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company.

Right Hon. the marquiss of Lindsey, eldest son of the duke of Ancaster.

13. Rev. Mr. Keith, formerly minister of the private chapel in May-Fair, who had been a prisoner in the Fleet near 16 years.

Kenelm Faulkner, Esq; elder brother of the late Sir Everard Faulkner.

14. Mrs. Hill, daughter of the late Sir Isaac Shard.

Mr. Stubbs, in partnership with Mr. Hope, an eminent brewer.

16. Right Hon. Charles Butler, earl of Arran, and lord Butler of Weston, in England, chancellor of the university of Oxford, &c. aged 88. He was youngest brother to the late duke of Ormond.

17. Lady of Pawlet St. John, Esq;

Jonathan Taylor, Esq; late Stationer and citizen of London, who has left many charitable legacies.

18. Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. LL. D. a privy councellor, dean of the arches, &c. and member for Launceston.

Richard Stratton, Esq; member for Shoreham.

Dr. Webster, vicar of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire.

Humphry Brent, of Hutton, in Somersetshire, Esq; a bencher of the Middle-Temple.

23. Henry Faure, of Foster-house, near Egham, Esq;

24. John Oxenford, Esq; of the Custom-house.

Michael Thornton, of Cobham, in Surry, Esq; many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. Fairburn, aged 110, who had been housekeeper in the bishop of Winchester's family fifty years.

25. Rev. Mr. James Hervey, rector of Weston-Favel, in Northamptonshire, author of the Meditations and other celebrated pieces, aged 45.

26. Walter Hooper, of Leeds Abbey, in Kent, Esq;

John Davies, of Ludlow, in Shropshire, aged 112.

Charles Apthorp, of Boston, in New-England, Esq; an eminent merchant, in November.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Newland was presented to the vicarage of Horton on the Would, in Bucks.—Mr. Franklin, to the livings of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire.— Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Philloughley, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Richard Mattyon, to the vicarage of Fotheley, in Lincolnshire.— Mr. Richard Stone, to the vicarage of Stokesley, in Shropshire.— Thomas Wicksted, B. A. to the vicarage of Burlstock, in Devonshire.— Mr. Territ, to the rectory of Weald, in Essex.—Mr. Matthews, to the vicarage of Runham, in Norfolk.— Mr. Batman, to the rectory of Langford, in Norfolk.—John Francis, B. A. to the vicarage of Lakenham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Bowman, to the vicarage of Martham, in Norfolk.— Thomas Wake, B. A. to the vicarage of Middleton-Toney, in Hertfordshire. —Mr. Townley, to the vicarage of Tidcombe, in Lincolnshire.— William Fullerton, B. A. to the vicarage of Oxley, in Kent.—Mr. Harris, to the rectory of Pembridge, in Leicestershire.—William Harris, M. A. to the vicarage of Hornchurch, in Essex.— Mr. Rawlinson, to the vicarage of Padmore, in Somersetshire.— Mr. Langley, to the living of Steepleton, in Shropshire.—

Mr. Ralph Webb, to the vicarage of Weston, in Suffolk. — Charles Wake, B. C. L. and John de Chair, B. C. L. admitted doctors of laws, at Oxford.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable John Woodroffe, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bissington, in Gloucestershire, with the rectory of Luckington, in Wiltshire. — To enable Samuel Abson, M. A. to hold the rectories of Eckring and Eaton, in Nottinghamshire. — To enable William Langharne, LL. B. to hold the rectories of Llanrichlydog and Dynas, in Pembrokeshire. — To enable Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stonham, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Girton, in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Dec. 5. Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq; was knighted, and appointed master of the ceremonies, in the room of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. deceased: And Stephen Cottrell, Esq; was appointed assistant master of the ceremonies.

———, Dec. 22. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquess of Winchester, was by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most Hon. privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquess of Winchester, to be lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the same, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

As did the Right Hon. Richard, earl Temple as lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

———, Dec. 26. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mansfelt Cardonnel, Alexander le Grand, Joseph Tudor, Esq; and James Ogilvie, Esq; commonly called Lord Deskfoord, together with Robert Montgomery, Esq; in the room of Colin Campbell, Esq; deceased, to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his majesty's customs and other duties in Scotland, and the duties on all salt and rock salt imported, and upon salt made there.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Earl of Northampton was elected recorder of Northampton. — Lord Mansfield, a governor of the Charterhouse.—Dr. Edw. Simpson was appointed dean of the arches, &c. in the room of the late Sir George Lee. — James Erskine, Esq; knight marshal of Scotland, in the room of the late earl of Kintore.— Edward Blakeney, Esq; consul at Nice. — William Grover, Esq; chief justice of Georgia.

Promotions in the army. George Warde, Esq; was appointed lieut. col. to Rich's regiment of dragoons. — John Bradford, Esq; major to the earl of Ancram's regiment of dragoons. — Barnard Hale, Esq; captain of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards. William Witshed, Esq; capt. lieut. Francis Twisleton, Esq; lieut. and Robert Scott, Esq; ensign in the same regiment.—William Tyson, Esq; captain of a company, and lieut. col. in the first regiment of guards. And Thomas Dickens, Esq; capt. lieut. and lieut. col. in the same regiment.— Gordon Graham, Esq; major to lord John Murray's Highland regiment. — The Hon. Henry Cornwallis, Esq; captain in the 24th regiment of foot.—John Hill, Esq; captain in Pulteney's regiment of foot. —Robert Carr. Esq; capt. lieut. in the 24th regiment. — Thomas Baylies, Esq; captain in the 14th regiment of foot. — Thomas Brisbane, Esq; capt. lieutenant And ensign Lindsey, lieut. in the said regiment.—Peter Dumas, Gent. adjutant to the 30th regiment of foot.—Charles Abbott, Gent. quarter-master to the same. — Lord Downe a lieutenant colonel.

Alterations *in the* List *of* Parliament.

LONDON. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, in the room of alderman Bethell, deceased.

Bedfordshire. Admiral Osborne —— earl of Upper Ossory, deceased.

Cambridge. Soame Jenyns, Esq; —— lord Dupplin, a peer.

Dunwich. Alexander Forrester, Esq; —— Soame Jenyns, Esq;

Nottingham. Lieut. col. How —— the lord Howe killed.

Penryn. John Plumptree, Esq; —— the Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, a peer.

Wenlock. George Forrester, Esq; —— William Forrester, Esq; deceased.

York. William Thornton, Esq; —— Sir John Armytage killed.

Harwich. Thomas Sewell, Esq; —— lord Duncannon, a peer.

Lancaster. George Warren, Esq; —— Edward Marton, Esq; deceased.

B—KR—TS.

GEORGE Dighton, of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, vintner.
John Titley, of Warrington, and John Titley, of Liverpool, sail-canvas makers.
Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Manchester, dealers and chapmen.
John Dod, of Newgate-street, cheesemonger.
William Sparry, of Greenwich, scrivener.
Thomas Read, of Wotton-Basset, brazier.
John Hallet, of St. Katherine's, sail-maker.
John Grace, jun. of London, merchant.
Isaac Hart, of Bermondsey, victualler.
Robert Heath, of St. Martin in the Fields, broker.
John Taylor Bondfield, of Kingston upon Hull, mercer.
Aaron Anderson, of Kingston upon Hull, grocer.
Chaddock Wright, of Water-lane, merchant.
John Cooke, of Norwich, brewer.
John Sowgate, of Tendering, in Essex, innholder.
John Lawson, of St. Dunstan's Hill, broker.
Charles Fleuriau, of Craven-street, jeweller.
Archer Hodgson, of Queen-Square, haberdasher.

Giles

Giles Cooper, of Leadenhall-market, butcher.
Samuel Dixon, of Stockport, in Cheshire, dealer and chapman.
John Hose Browne, of Leicester, draper.
John Hampson, of Winchester-street, hosier.
William Richardson, of Tower-hill, merchant.
Charles Howell, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, shoe-maker.
Robert Hare Killingley, of Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant.
John Wright, of Angel-street, dealer.
Margaret Wade, of Chertsey, shopkeeper.
Samuel Mellor, of Manchester, distiller.
Francis Penny, of Bishop's Waltham, mercer.
George Nelson, Abraham Hoskins, and Benjamin Mather, of Manchester, merchants and partners.
John Hasten, of Liverpool, merchant.
Thomas Heath, of Exeter, merchant.
George Moore, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, merchant.
Sam. Sills, late of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, factor.
William Wright, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, grocer.
Adam Langton, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, carpenter.
Terence Dempsey, of Northwich, in Cheshire, linen-draper.
John Marshal, late of Budge-row, merchant.
Richard Davis, of Mitcham, in Surry, and Mary Kew, of St. Ann, Westminster, linen-printers and partners.
Robert Cochran, of Watling-street, warehouseman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, London, Saturday, December 30, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5	
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3	
Rotterdam	—	36 5	
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36 3	
Paris 1 Day's Date	—		30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—		30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—		30
Cadiz	—	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	—	49
Lisbon	—	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	—	7 3-qrs.

☞ *The Bill of Mortality will be inserted in the* Appendix.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* December, 1758.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. God's Thoughts of Peace and War. From the German of Bogatzky, pr. 1s. 6d. Linde.
2. A Specimen of true Theology. Whiston.
3. A Letter to the Dean of Bristol, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers.
4. Impartial Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Attack upon Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Cooper.
5. A Review of Mr. Gittins's Remarks on the Quakers, pr. 6d. Owen.

History.

6. The Naval History of Great-Britain, 4 Vols. pr. 12s. Rivington and Fletcher.

Poetical.

7. The Providence of the Supreme Being: By G. Bally, M. A. pr. 1s. Cooper.
8. Cleone: A Tragedy. By R. Dodsley, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley. (See p. 633.)
9. Kymber, a Monody, to Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart. By Mr. Potter, pr. 1s. Cooper.
10. Enthusiasm, a Poem. By E. Fox, pr. 6d. Lewis.
11. A poetical Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus. By Dr. Grainger, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.
12. The Prisoner, pr. 1s. Cabe.
13. Virtue, an Ethic Epistle, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
14. The Reduction of Louisbourgh. By Mr. Neville, pr. 1s. Owen.
15. The Visitations of the Almighty, pr. 1s. Brindley.
16. The Rout: A Farce of two Acts, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 656.)

Entertainment.

17. The Happy Orphans; an authentick History of Persons in high Life, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Woodgate.
18. The Amorous Friars, pr. 3s. Fleming.
19. The Cloister, pr. 3s. Fleming.
20. Memoirs of Miss Fanny M———y, pr. 3s. Scott.
21. The Fortunate Beauty, pr. 1s. Sympson.
22. The South-Sea Fortune, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wren.
23. The Tartarian Tales. Tonson.
24. The Brothers, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Dodsley.

Miscellaneous.

25. A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great-Britain to Neutral Nations. Griffiths. (See p. 628.)
26. The Case of the Dutch Ships considered, pr. 1s. Dodsley. (See p. 606.)
27. An Essay on Brewing. By M. Combrune, pr. 3s. 6d. Dodsley. (See p. 603.)
28. The British Advocate, N° I. pr. 2d. Hooper.
29. A Description of the common Laws of England. By Henry Fench, pr. 6s. Millar,
30. An Account of the new Tragedy of Cleone, pr. 6d. Cooper.
31. The Conduct and Treatment of Capt. Crookshanks, pr. 2s. Scott.
32. The Farrier's and Horseman's Dictionary, pr. 3s. 6d. Owen.
33. A Letter of Consolation to Dr. Shebbeare, pr. 1s. Cabe.
34. Rise, Progress, &c. of the Bath Hospital. By Dr. Baylies, pr. 1s. 6d. Hitch.
35. Mr. Thompson's two Missionary Voyages, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodd.
36. A Catalogue of the royal and noble Authors of England, &c. 2 Vols. pr. 8s. Dodsley. [Some extracts from this work hereafter.]
37. The Nature and Utility of Expeditions to the Coast of France, pr. 4d. Scott.
38. A Dissertation on the Use of the negative Sign in Algebra, pr. 15s. T. Payne.
39. The Way to Wealth and Glory, pr. 6d. Owen.
40. Tables of Weights and Prices. By J. Elmer, pr. 2s. 6d. Newberry.
41. The Aurelian: A Natural History of Insects and Plants, N° I. Dodsley.
42. A Letter from a Member to a noble Lord on the late Expedition, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

43. An Apology for W. P. Esq; pr. 1s. Pridden.

44. Third Volume of the Monitor, pr. 6s. Scott.

SERMONS.

45. Preached at the Magdalen-House. By Mr. Reeves, pr. 6d Hitch.

46. ——— at Clapham. By Mr. Venn, pr. 6d. Townsend.

47. ——— at Bury. By Dr. Keddington. pr. 6d. Hawkins.

48. ——— at Pinners Hall. By Mr. Pike, pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

FROM Warsaw we hear, that, towards the end of last month, count Malachowski, high chancellor of Poland, delivered to prince Charles of Saxony, the king's diploma, dated the 19th, by which his majesty grants to the states of Courland his permission to elect that prince for their duke; and that the second of next month of January is appointed for his election and installment, notwithstanding the objections made against it by some of the states, as mentioned in our last, p. 599; and notwithstanding its being insisted on by many of the grandees of Poland, that the king hath no power to grant such a permission, without the consent of the diet.

In our last we left the Austrian army, under marshal count Daun, and the Imperial army, under the prince of Deux-Ponts, retreating from Dresden, and the other Austrian army under general Harsch, retreating from Niess, after having been prevented from making themselves masters of either of those places by the diligence and good conduct of the king of Prussia. It was thought that the Prussian armies might have come up with, and given a severe ruffle, if not an entire defeat, to some of those armies in their retreat; but it seems they all began their retreat so early, that none but a few of the Prussian Hussars could come up with their rear, and they could make no great impression. However, by their retreat, the king of Prussia has recovered, on that side, every place he was before possessed of; for the Imperial army have retired into Franconia, their head quarters being fixed at Nurenberg; and the Austrians have retired into their part of Silesia, and into Bohemia, the head quarters being fixed at Prague, from whence marshal Daun set out on the 7th instant for Vienna, where he arrived on the 9th, to concert measures for the next campaign.

When the king of Prussia first entered Saxony at the beginning of this war, he declared, that he had no design to make a conquest of it, but only to hold it as a deposit in his hands for the security of his own dominions, until he could compel his enemies to agree to reasonable terms of peace; but upon his return last month to Dresden he altered his resolution, as appears from the following article from Dresden of Dec. 2. Last Saturday the Prussian *directory of war* sent a decree to the deputies of the states of this electorate; which, at the same time that it enjoined them to deliver a certain quantity of flour and forage, on account of the convention settled last year, signified in express terms:

"That tho' the king of Prussia had hitherto treated the electorate of Saxony as a country he had taken under his special protection, the face of affairs was now changed in such a manner, that his majesty would consider it for the future only as a conquered country, out of which he had driven his enemies by force of arms."

It is easy to judge what will be the consequences of such a declaration: We may expect that this electorate will be treated in the same manner that the Russians treat the kingdom of Prussia. Accordingly the revenues of all the Saxon ministers of conference are sequestered, and as the Russians have seized in Prussia all the rents of estates in that country belonging to Prussian officers, the same is to be done here in regard to the estates of Saxon officers in the Russian service.

On the 28th ult. seals were put, by his Prussian majesty's express order, on the papers of 20 persons belonging to the court, who were, at the same time, enjoined to set out for Warsaw in 24 hours: So that it is highly probable that the administration of affairs in this country will be wholly put into the hands of the Prussians. It is with this view that count Finckenstein was sent for, who arrived here on Thursday from Berlin.

The Russians have not only evacuated all the Prussian territories on this side the Vistula, but have all passed that river, mostly by the bridge at Thorn; but whether they will retire as far as Brandenburgh-Prussia, which they have now possession of, or take up their winter quarters in Poland, seems as yet to be a question.

The Swedes too have entirely evacuated the Prussian territories, and by the last accounts are said to have gone into Mecklenburg, whither the Prussians are preparing to follow them; so that it is probable they will be forced to take up their winter quarters again in the Isle of Rugen. In the mean time their general count Hamilton is said to be so much disgusted, that he has thrown up not only the command of their army, but all his other employments.

Ratisbon, Dec. 4. On the 29th ult. the evangelical body issued an arret, to which they annexed the 20th article of the capitulation [coronation oath] signed by the present emperor at his election. The drift of this paper is to demonstrate that the protestant states claim nothing but what is agreeable to the constitutions. It is properly only a bond, by which they oblige them-

themselves to adhere to the laws, and not to suffer, under any pretext, that the power of putting under the ban of the empire, should reside wholly in the emperor. They insist strongly on the express terms, and the literal sense of the capitulation, which they say renounces this power. From whence they infer, that they cannot admit as valid and legal, any ban that wants the requisite conditions, and that, according to law, neither the elector of Brandenbourg, nor the elector of Hanover, nor the duke of Wolfembuttle, nor the landgrave of Hesse, nor the count of Lippe-Buckebourg, ought to be proscribed.

The Danish ministers did not assist at this conference, and the Swedish minister excused himself from being present for want of instructions.

Paris, Dec. 15. Our archbishop has again explained himself with regard to the *hospitalier nuns*, of the suburb of St. Marceau, and declared that he will not return to his diocese, unless all the nuns of that community be dispersed in convents, or otherwise disposed of; so that it is not very probable that that prelate will return soon.

To this we shall add, that by the last accounts a change in their ministry is actually begun, the cardinal de Bernis being not only dismissed, but banished to Soissons.

We hear that capt. Thurot [of the Marshal de Belleisle privateer] is gone from Ostend for Brest, from whence he will go to Versailles, to be presented to the king, who desires to see him.

Hague, Dec 15. Monday last there was a grand council at the princess Governante's court; after which her royal highness went to the assembly of the states general, and laid before them the memorial of the merchants for their consideration. Her royal highness, at the same time, presented to the president of the week a long memorial relating to the affairs of the times, which was taken *ad referendum* by the provinces of Holland and Friseland.

And by the last letters from thence we hear, that her royal highness has since been taken dangerously ill, and was so when those letters were dispatched.

The following Letter is so affecting and artless an Account of a late melancholy Accident, that we could not prevail upon ourselves to omit it.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Nicholes, *of the* Duke William *Transport, dated* Penzance, Dec. 16.

"UNDER the greatest affliction, I acquaint you, I have been obliged to leave the Duke William, with 300 French inhabitants on board, from the Island of St. John's, North-America, to sink, about 35 leagues from the Land's End, Wednesday the 13th instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and believe she could not keep above water till eight at night. We sailed from St. John's on the 15th of November; and, on the 29th, our ship sprung a leak, and in a short time had five feet water in the hold, but having two spare pumps on board, and a great many hands to bale, in about 24 hours gained on her, and kept her in this situation about eight days. On the 9th, being more moderate, hoisted out the boats and foddered the ship, by which means the leak stopped, so that we could keep her with one pump continually going, having hove every thing off the decks and out of the hold, we possibly could, to ease her; but, on Monday the 11th, the leak broke out again, and, notwithstanding the four pumps, and such a number of hands baleing from every hatchway, they could not keep her, so that by Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, her hold was full of water, we left off pumping, and we hoisted out the boats with great difficulty, that in case any ships came in sight we might save our lives: At nine in the morning we saw two ships steering towards us, which gave us great hopes; we hoisted the signal of distress and fired a great many guns, but they hoisted their ensigns and kept away from us; we then cut away our mainmast to shew them more perfectly our distress, but they took no notice of us, going clear away. At eleven a snow passed by, viewing our unhappy situation, and hearing our guns as plain as we could see their men on the decks; but he behaved as the other had done before by running away from us. The French then gave over all hopes and said, God had forsaken them, and they were resigned to death. As in the term of the voyage under our misfortunes, they had behaved with the greatest intrepidity, so in their last moments they behaved with the greatest fortitude; for seeing our attempts were frustrated, they came and embraced me, saying, they were truly sensible that I, with all my people, had done all in our power to save the ship, and our lives, but as I could be of no farther service to them, begged I would save my own life and my men. Taking their priest with me, whom I put into the boat before I went myself over the stern, there being so much sea the boats could not lay alongside her, after we were in, the boats laid off the ship about half an hour, when their cries and waving us to be gone almost broke our hearts. We then left them, about four o'clock in the afternoon, being ourselves in a most unhappy situation, being 34 persons in number, upwards of 30 leagues from the Land's End by our reckoning, and our whole provisions amounting to about eight or nine pounds of bread, our provisions in the gun-room being all expended, and the whole full of water, with our mainmast cut away, we could get nothing from thence. In this melancholy situation it pleased God to conduct us safe to this place.

On

On Tuesday capt. Sugget in the Violet, with 300 French on board, hoisted a signal of distress, his fore-yard was gone in the sling, and his mizen-mast cut away; I spoke to him the night before, he told me he could not keep her with his pumps, so am afraid he suffered likewise.

All I have to comfort myself under this misfortune is, being sensible I did all in my power to save the ship and lives, which the poor unhappy sufferers were truly sensible of, and which made them so willing to let us go; if they had not, so great a superiority as 300 to 34 might easily have hindered us."

An Account of the ROUT, *a New* FARCE, *performed at the Theatre-Royal, in* Drury-Lane.

THE characters are, Feeble, an old debauchee; Sir William Wheedle, a designing, needy gamester; Felix, son to Feeble, neglected, and turned out of doors by his father; Friendly, an acquaintance of Felix; Blunderbuss and Balloon, two sharpers; Mrs. Furbelow, a bawd; Rhodamintha, her daughter, a prostitute, &c. &c.

Wheedle, in consideration of a bond for a thousand pounds, from Rhodamintha, engages to get her married to Feeble, representing him as a doating coxcomb, who can be praised and flattered into any thing; "a fool of fashion, a living martyr to debauchery, if it *may be called* living, when a man has outlived all his powers and faculties. When young, an infidel, and now a believer of every thing. Though half blind, in raptures with beauty; though half lame, a doater upon dancing; and though wholly impotent, a professed rake." Blunderbuss and Balloon are to have a fifth of the stipulated sum, for their assistance in deceiving Feeble; but they are all not a little fearful their plot should be discovered by Felix. It is agreed to have a rout, where some real persons of quality shall be present, but many others with assumed titles; and that, to spur on the match, Blunderbuss and Balloon shall pretend to be Feeble's rivals: They are to be decorated with stars, and to be passed upon Feeble for two lords, who have been a good while out of town. Felix and Friendly get intelligence of the intended rout at Mrs. Furbelow's, and the former proposes to get into the secrets of the gang, by offering them her assistance to impose upon Feeble, under the guise of a gypsey. The third scene of the first act, discovers Feeble at his toilette, with his dentist, oculist, dresser, and painter attending, and lets us into the *surprizing* oddity of his character. To them enter Wheedle, and soon after Furbelow and Rhodamintha: They coax and flatter Feeble into a resolution to marry Rhodamintha, when Felix enters, who endeavours to move his father to take compassion of him, but in vain, one of Feeble's objections being, "That he is a tall rascal, makes him look like an old fellow, and therefore *he* resolves to banish him." Friendly enters then, as a porter, with a letter, as from a duke, which informs him that Wheedle is a common cheat; and that Rhodamintha is brought out of Mangle Alley, where her mother kept a common brothel; Feeble exclaims thereupon against Wheedle; but the latter persuades him it is a trick of his son's, to hinder the match, and Friendly being asked who sent him? and answering the duke of Doncaster, Wheedle affirms there is no such duke. Friendly is then discovered, and obliged to scour off; and Feeble falling into a fit of coughing, bursts his artificial eye, cracks his face, and loses his tooth, upon which his operators are sent for to repair his person. Scene IV. discovers Furbelow preparing matters for the rout, and disposing the parts her understrappers are to perform. Act II. sc. 1. At Mrs. Furbelow's. Feeble in soliloquy, resolves to hear no more against the match, and that he'll marry Rhodamintha as Wheedle has convinced him she is a woman of reputation. To him enter Furbelow, Rhodamintha, and Wheedle, with Blunderbuss, in the character of the duke of Double-Water, and Balloon in that of lord Learned, who make pretensions to Rhodamintha, but Feeble is preferred by her. Then enters Felix as a gypsey, who, after some talk with Furbelow, gets a note for 40l. of her, to use her art in finishing the match between Feeble and Rhodamintha. Wheedle then enters to Felix, and gives him also a note for 5 l. to work Feeble up to make a settlement upon his daughter, whom Wheedle is to marry, and to poison Felix. The following scenes discover the humours of the rout, where peers, peeresses, sharpers, and whores, agree to impose upon each other. Then enters Felix, who discovers the villainy intended to his father, by shewing the notes he had obtained to assist therein, who thereupon says, "Come to my arms, I have no child but thee," and the whole concludes with a dance, by the genteel characters of the Rout. We shall not add any remarks upon this piece, though it seems full well to deserve some animadversions.

An excellent, approved, and ready MEDICINE *for removing the Pains of the* Gout *and* Rheumatism.

OF the oil of earth-worms, brick, and charity, take one pennyworth of each, mixed together, and anoint the parts affected, by the fire, going to bed at night.

Dec. 20, 1758. T. G.

About the Middle of January, *will be Published, An* APPENDIX *to the* LONDON MAGAZINE *for* 1758, *with a beautiful* FRONTISPIECE, *a general* TITLE *curiously engraved, compleat* INDEXES, *and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.*